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No. 2364.

MAY 16, 1925.

Vol. CII.

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TUBES of 12 BOTTLES of 25 and 100

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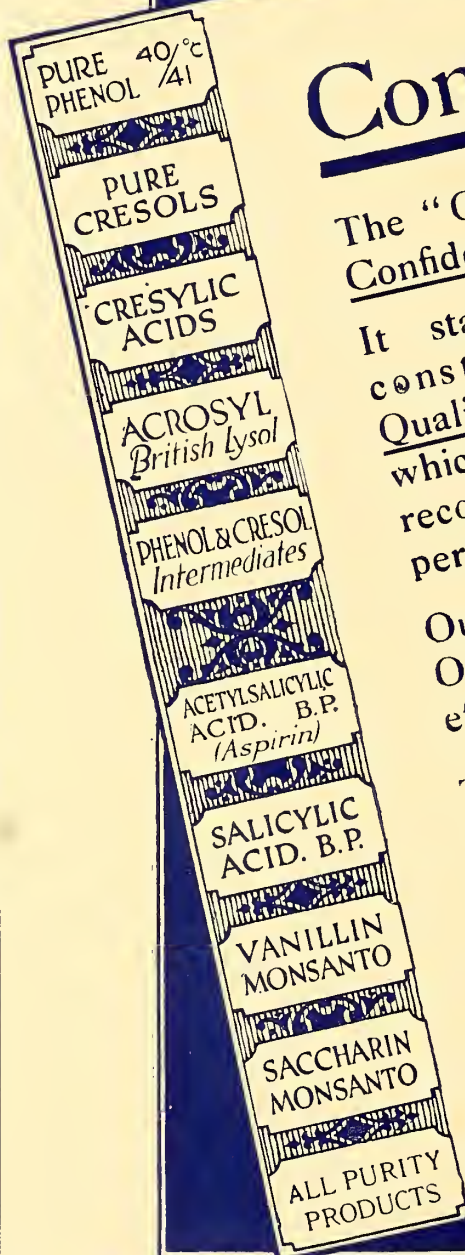
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Sulphur Tablets

Made from finest sublimed Sulphur and
flavoured with Californian Orange Juice.

14 lbs., **1/1** per lb. 56 lbs., **11d.** per lb.
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(Wrapped.) Very popular in poorer neighbourhoods

7 lbs., 1/6	28 lbs., 1/4
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Show jars (returnable) and attractive labels with every order. These will sell on display—no strenuous persuasion is called for.

Lime Juice and Sulphur Tablets

The popular 4½d. line.

Boxes of thirty **3/6** per dozen.

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For those who dislike the Orange flavour.

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Sulphur, Sarsaparilla & Lime Juice Tablets

Specially adapted for the high-class pharmacy. Yellow sugar-coated tablets in bottles of 100 and cartoned.

℞ Sulphur Precip. - gr. 2½
Ext. Sarsae - - gr. ¼

Ac. Pot. Tart.	"	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ol. Limes	"	q.s.

Per **11/6** dozen ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Retail **1/9**

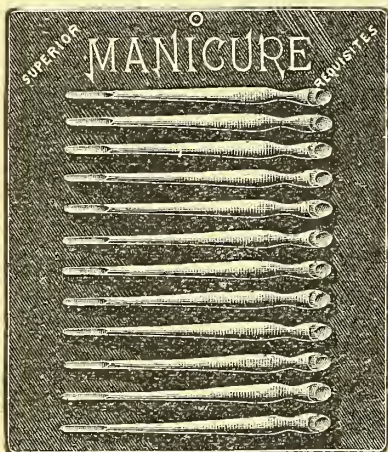
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Manufacturing Chemists
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ESTABLISHED 1832.

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*There's an ever-increasing demand for these goods
which we offer at the following favourable prices.*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS THE CHEMISTS!



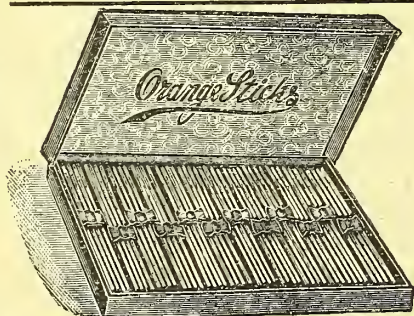
HOOF STICKS, India Rubber End

White Wood, super, 12 on card	... 6/- doz.
0862. Bone	... 5/- "
405. Wood, red rubber	... 3/6 "



EMERY BOARDS

One dozen bundles of 12 in each bundle.	
Boxed, 2½ in. long	... 6/- doz.
One dozen bundles of 12 in each bundle,	
Boxed, 4 in. long, narrow	... 9/- doz.
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ORANGE STICKS

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No. 2F. Round End and Flat Points	... 12/-
No. 11. Yellow tint	... 8/-
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No. 5. Plain Wood	... 8/-

All above numbers put up 12 bundles in box, as illustrated.

No. 500. Decker's Special Orange Wood Sticks,
4 in., 12 in bundle, 6/6 per dozen bundles.

Gees

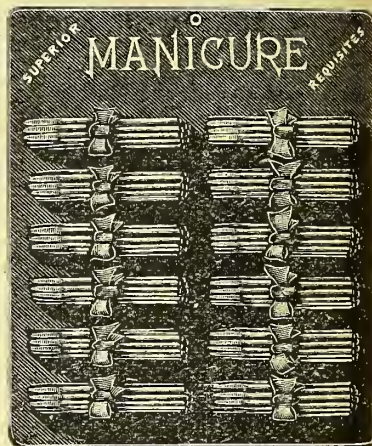
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Large Stock of
**CASES OF
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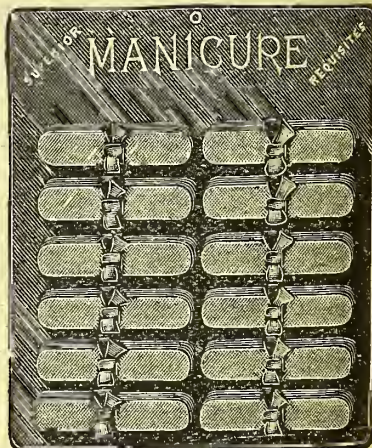
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SHELL
COLOURED
AND SILVER**

**IN FLAT
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STANDS
and
FOLDING CASES**



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EMERY BOARDS

12 bundles of 8 each, short	... 4/9 doz.
6 " 6 " long, on card	2/- per card
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No. 2430. Extra Fine, Short, Flexible	3/9 doz.
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Chemists will find that this smaller size
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*Special terms for Bonded
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TRADE MARK

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Addis, R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..	31	Cartwright, W. B., Ld. (Elfrida Toilet Preps.) ..	Cover	Galen Manfg. Co., Ld. (Bathing Caps, &c.) ..	36
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ld. (Resins, &c.) ..	vii	Cataline Co. (Veterinary) ..	xx	Galjado Perfumery Co., Ld. (Toilet Preps.) ..	30
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ld. (Packed Ointments) ..	xiii	Cavendish Chemical Corporation ..	xii	George, E. J. (Valuers, &c.) ..	Col. Supp.
Armour & Co., Ld. (Pepsin, &c.) ..	8	Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material) ..	44	Glaxo (Food) ..	716
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ld. (Raspberry Vinegar) ..	vii	Chemical Works Roermond (Essential Oils) ..	14	Gordon, H. (London), Ld. (Gordonia Feeder) ..	36
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ld. ..	Col. Supp.	Christy, T., & Co. (Grips Pastilles, Pyshan Points Tea) ..	42-xi	Gosheron, J., & Co. (Sealing Machine) ..	30
Atha, J. W., & Co. (Reflector Lamps) ..	xxi	Coleman & Co., Ld. (Wincarnis) ..	22	Gower, J. (Books) ..	Col. Supp.
Ayrton, Graham, Ld. (Shopfittings) ..	40	Connell, A., & Co. (Essences, &c.) ..	12	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ld. (Chemicals) ..	Cover
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ld. (Wholesale Druggists) ..	15	Coper, Lionel (Salvia) ..	xvi	Grimble & Co. (Raspberry Vinegar) ..	716
Bath and West of England College ..	xviii	Coper, Son & Co., Ld. (Cachets) ..	xiv	Greut & Co., Ld. (Norvic Crêpe Bandage) ..	35
Battin, H., & Co., Ld. (Irish Moss, &c.) ..	ii	Corrugated Packing Materials Co., Ld. (Corrugated Paper Boxes, &c.) ..	41	Hampshire, F. W., & Co., Ld. (Snow-fire) ..	x
Battle, J. C. M. (Vermin Killer) ..	xx	Corry & Co., Ld. (Tobacco Lice Powder) ..	42	Harding, Holland & Fry, Ld. (Petroleum Oils) ..	xix
Benckiser, J. A. (Tartaric Acid, &c.) ..	viii	Coty (England), Ld. (Face Powders) ..	27	Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan, Ld. (Peldo) ..	26
Bengue, Dr., & Co. ..	x	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ld. (Sulphur Tablets, &c.) ..	1	Harkness, Beaumont & Co. (Bonum Worm Cure) ..	xx
Berdeo & Fish (Valuers, &c.) ..	Col. Supp.	Crookes Laboratories (Colossol Iodine) ..	xvi	Harley, T. (Rat Poison) ..	xx
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ld. (Acids, &c.) ..	iv	Dearborn (1923), Ld. (Toilet Specialties) ..	24	Haynes, G., & Co., Ld. (Surgical Hosiery, &c.) ..	34
Berton, Arthur, Ld. (Dr. White's Sanitary Towels) ..	33	Dederich, W., Ld. (Pharm. Preps.) ..	xiv	Haywood, J. H., Ld. (Seamless Elastic Hosiery) ..	36
Betts & Co., Ld. (Collapsible Tubes) ..	xxi	Demuth's, R., Laboratories (Frozone, &c.) ..	4	Heward, R. H., Co. (Surgical Goods) ..	34
Bewells, Ld. (Little Black Devils) ..	x	Denver Chemical Manfg. Co. (Antiphlogistine) ..	xii	Heymans, Rene, Ld. (Sundries) ..	34
Bidwells, Ld. (Tooth Brushes, &c.) ..	30	Douglas, J., Sons & Co., Ld. (Camera Cases) ..	40	Hill, Wm., & Co. (Proprietaries) ..	xv
Bishop, A., Ld. (Fruit Saline) ..	19	Eastern & Russian Trading Co., Ld. (Santonin, &c.) ..	Cover	Himrod Manfg. Co. (Asthma Cure) ..	xii
Blythe, W., & Co., Ld. (Chemicals) ..	iv	Edwards & Gritton (Sulphur Tablets, &c.) ..	23	Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ld. (Chemicals) ..	ii
Bourjois, A., et Cie, Ld. (Ashes of Roses, &c.) ..	25	Erasmic Co., Ld. (Shaving Soap) ..	3	Honeywill Bros., Ld. (Alcohol) ..	xxii
Bow's Liniment, Dr., Ld. ..	x	Evans, Adlard & Co., Ld. (Filter Papers) ..	44	Horlick's Malted Milk Co. ..	21
Boxfoldia, Ld. (Cartons, &c.) ..	42	Evan-Williams Co., Ld. (Henna Shampoos) ..	30	Horne, L. A., & Sons (Drugs, &c.) ..	iv
Brand & Co., Ld. (Foods) ..	20	Ferry, T., & Son, Ld. (Bottles) ..	xxiii	Howards & Sons, Ld. (Hydrogen Peroxide) ..	i
Brierley, J., ..	Col. Supp.	Field, C. W., Ld. (Saponine Powder, &c.) ..	ii	Huggins, R., & Co. (Ocean-O) ..	xi
Bristol-Myers Co. (Sal Hepatica) ..	16	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums) ..	42	Jackson, J. P., & Co., Ld. (Filling Machines) ..	39
British Wolmuth Sanawaves Co., Ld. ..	xv	Food Products, Ld. (Bovo-Lactin) ..	20	James Cycle Co., Ld. (Carrier Cycles, &c.) ..	xxii
Brown & Son (Stills) ..	xxii	Forhans (Dentifrice) ..	29	Johnson & Sons (Mfg. Chts.), Ld. (Chemicals) ..	iii
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ld. (Alkalies) ..	vi	Freudenthal, Smith & Co. (Cod Liver Oil) ..	22	Johnston & Adams (Slipperine) ..	40
Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co., Ld. ..	vii			Josephus, Philip, & Sons, Ld. 44-Col. Supp.	
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ld. (Air Cushions, &c.) ..	32				
Burrough, J., Ld. (Absolute Alcohol) ..	716				
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Cascara Sagrada) ..	47				
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ld. (Perfumery) ..	13				
Cadbury Bros. (Cocoa) ..	Cover				
Campbell, J. D. (Nicotine Insecticides) ..	xx				

[Continued overleaf.]

A Pears' Invention

Ivostrip is a creamy-white column of Pears' Shaving Soap contained in a non-absorbent sheath in a patent mounted in a patent metallic base. This sheath is dust-proof, damp-proof, and tears off clean and when fresh soap is required. Pears' Ivostrip Shaving Soap is a little shorter than usual, to give balance and a firm grip in use. It employs cleaner and brighter soap at no increase in price.

The latest shaving stick

Pears' IVOSTRIP

Ivostrip is a Pears' made Shaving Stick with all shortcomings of old-fashioned holder-tops eliminated and new improvements introduced. The improved holder-top in its day. Ivostrip is sheathed in a non-metallic, non-absorbent covering that makes handling pleasant during shaving and protects the soap from dust between times.

Price 13d

Press cap down when fresh soap is required.

Pears' IVOSTRIP SHAVING STICK

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These & many more will make it go

The 1925 seller

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INDEX—cont.

Kay Bros., Ltd. (Flycatchers)	41	Pears, A. & F., Ltd. (Ivorstrip Shaving Stick)	5	Solazzi (Liquorice)	vi
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. (Brushes) ..	28	Perken, Son & Co., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers)	39	Solport Bros., Ltd. (Poudre Compacte) ..	30
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ltd. (Mineral Spring) ..	17	Phillips, Chas. H., Chemical Co. (Milk of Magnesia, &c.)	Cover	Sorbo Rubber Sponge Products, Ltd. ..	28
King, J. C., Ltd. (Window Dressing Papers) ..	38	Pindar, J. W., & Co. (Pill Machinery) ..	42	Spatula Publishing Co. (Books) ..	42
Lamb & Watt, Ltd. (Wines) ..	22	Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (Packed Goods) ..	45	Spurway & Co., Ltd. (Ess. Oils) ..	12
Lang, Jules, & Son (Glassware) ..	xxiii	Prichard & Constance (Whol.), Ltd. (Amami Shampoos) ..	26	Standard Glass & Hardware Co., Ltd. (Glass Bottles, &c.) ..	xxii
Langley-Smith & Co. (Castor Oils) ..	40	Prunol, Ltd. (Prune Jelly) ..	xiv	Stedman's, Dr., Teething Powders ..	42
Lautier Fils, Ltd. (Ess. Oils) ..	12	Quelch & Gambles, Ltd. (Nuctone, &c.) ..	24-42	Steel, W. Harvey, & Co. (Caramel) ..	42
Leigh, R. & H., & Sons, Ltd. (Carboy Stand) ..	38	Radiosan, Ltd. ..	xi	Stern, H. C. (Toilet Paper) ..	35
Le Personne, L., & Co. (Bottles) ..	xxii	Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd. (Extracts, Tinctures, &c.) ..	Cover	Sterns, Ltd. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) ..	xix
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. (Precipitated Chalk) ..	42	Red Band Chemical Co. (Magnesia) ..	xiv	Stubbs, W. B., & Son (Delivery Trucks) ..	xxii
Lewis, H. K., & Co., Ltd. (Books) ..	xvii	Reliance Rubber Co. (Feeding Bottle Teat) ..	32	Tatcho-Tone Co. ..	28
Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	39	Richards, G. H., Ltd. (XL ALL Specialities) ..	716	Taylor, Ernest, Ltd. (Boxes) ..	38
Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd. (Violet Powder, &c.) ..	31	Roberts & Co. (Tonic) ..	44	Thompson, John (Wholesale Druggists 1921), Ltd. (Drugs, Chemicals, &c.) ..	6
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Anæsthetics, &c.) ..	iii	Robinson, M., & Sons (Pills, &c.) ..	Col. Supp.	Tilbury, W. R., & Son (Prophylactic Toothbrush) ..	28
MacSweeney, E. (Tinori Corn Cure) ..	36	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes) ..	43-716	Tipper, B. C., & Son (Veterinary) ..	xxi
Matthews, D., & Son ..	Col. Supp.	Rose, J. L., Ltd. (Pyrogallie Acid) ..	42	Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd. (Eureka Weed Killer) ..	41
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd. ..	11	Royle, J. W., Ltd. (Mineral Waters) ..	18	Toogood, Wm., Ltd. (Toilet Preps.) ..	10
May & Baker, Ltd. (Soneryl) ..	Cover	Rudduck & Co. (Shopfittings) ..	Col. Supp.	Toplis & Harding (Sponges) ..	26
Medical Supply Assocn., Ltd. (Medical Electric Apparatus) ..	7	Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil) ..	xxiv	Trufood, Ltd. (Focds) ..	20
Meggesson & Co., Ltd. (Sulphur Lozenges, &c.) ..	Cover	Scholl Manfg. Co., Ltd. ..	39	Tunbridge & Wright (Fly Catchers) ..	xx
Melin, C., & Co. (Flasks) ..	xxiii	School of Chiropody ..	xviii	Viscase Development Co., Ltd. (Bottle Cappings) ..	xxii
Merck, E. (Fine Chemicals, &c.) ..	viii	Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd. (Solid Face Powders, &c.) ..	30	Wagner, R. V. (Bottle Caps) ..	xxii
Methylating Co., Ltd. (Methylated Spirit) ..	xix	Scott, A., Ltd. (Toilet Requisites) ..	14	Wallace Heaton, Ltd. (Enlarging, &c.) ..	40
Millar, A., & Co., Ltd. (Orange Wine) ..	42	Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Harvey's Mixture) ..	39	Warrick Bros., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	48
Mills, A. J., & Co., Ltd. (Honey) ..	22	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) ..	xviii	Washington Chemical Co., Ltd. (Magnesia) ..	vi
Mohawk Cycle Co., Ltd. (Carrier Cycles) ..	38	Security Grip Enema ..	35	Watney, J., & Co., Ltd. (Grain Spirit) ..	xix
National Cash Register Co., Ltd. ..	37-38	Seymour, J. (Peppermint Oil) ..	14	Westminster College of Pharmacy ..	xviii
Newball & Mason (Extract of Herbs, &c.) ..	18	Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) ..	28	Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd. (Drugs, &c.) ..	xv
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd. (Health Salts, &c.) ..	18	Shawyer & Co. (Developing, &c.) ..	40	Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. (Fine Chemicals, &c.) ..	v
Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) ..	Col. Supp.	Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ltd. (Dog Medicines) ..	xxi	Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd. (Pollantin) ..	xiv
Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd. (Manicure Requisites) ..	2	Singleton & Cole, Ltd. (Tobacco) ..	42	Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd. (Lysol) ..	9
Page Coyne Co. (Plu-Vee Nail Brush) ..	30	Slack, A. Bernard ..	42-Col. Supp.	X.L. Rubber Co. (Surgical Goods) ..	36
Parke, Davis & Co. (Germicidal Soap, &c.) ..	xvii	Smith & Co. (Flycatchers) ..	xxi	Zeal, G. H., Ltd. (Clinical Thermometers) ..	32
		Smith, T. & H., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	ii	Zimmermann, C., & Co., (Chem.), Ltd. (Ingelheim Products) ..	ix
		Smith, W. (Bottles) ..	xxii	Zimmermann, A. & M., Ltd. (Atophan) ..	716
		Soc. Voor Chemische Industrie (Theobromine, &c.) ..	vi		

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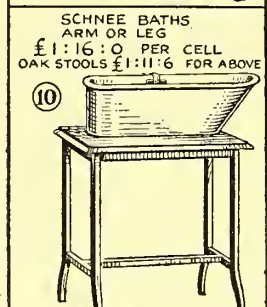
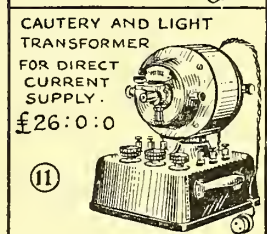
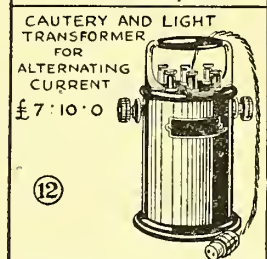
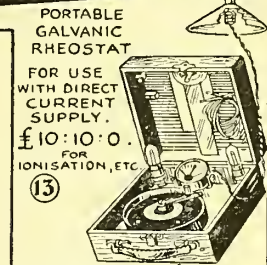
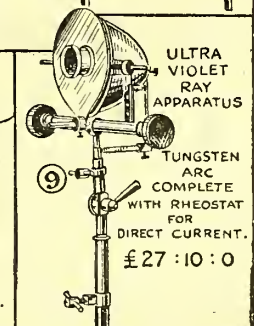
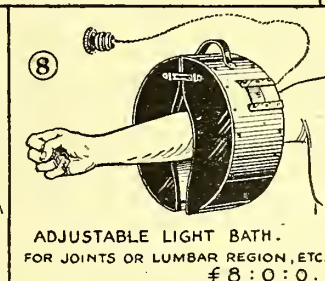
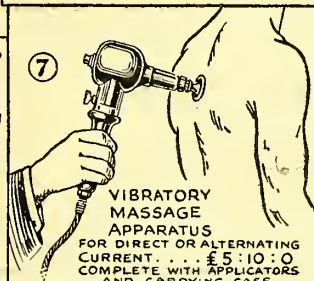
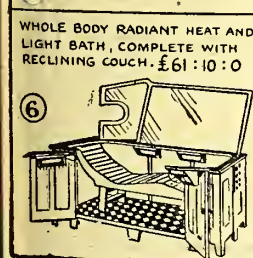
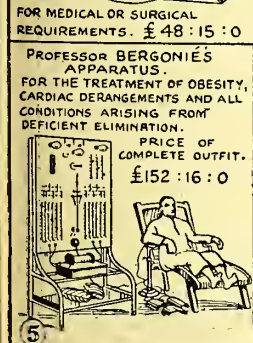
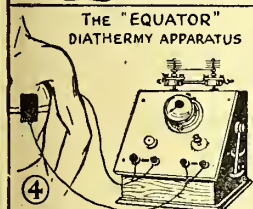
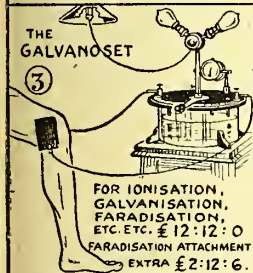
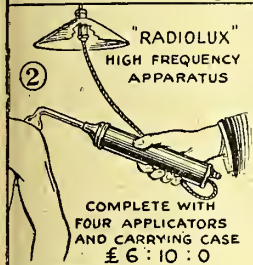
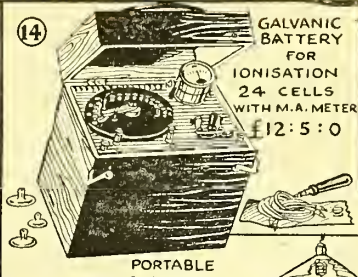
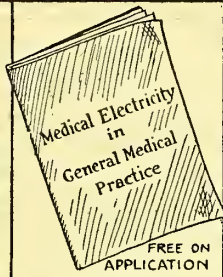
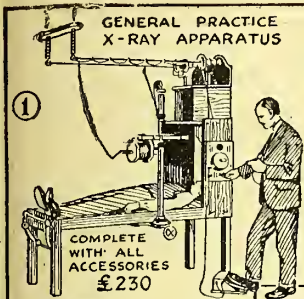
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Pancreatin, U.S.P.

Diastase. Trypsin, etc., etc.



Headquarters for Endocrines,
Packed and in Bulk.
Thyroid, B.P. and U.S.P. Parathyroid.
Pituitary, Powder, Capsules and Tablets.
Pituitary Liq. (Standardized) in Ampoules $\frac{1}{2}$ and
1 c.c. Boxes of 6.

Suprarenalin, Natural Product, Standardized.

Junket, Powder & Tablets $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per tube P.A.T.A.

Write for Price List.

Quotations given for Bulk Quantities.

Ligatures.

Sterile and Unsterile.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
LIMITED

QUEEN'S HOUSE, KINGSWAY
LONDON, W.C.2



YOU RECOMMEND WOOLLEY'S LYSOL WITH CONFIDENCE AND ENTHUSIASM

WOOLLEY'S LYSOL is a powerful Antiseptic Disinfectant, containing 50% of active Cresols; it is practically free from Carbolic Acid, but as a Bactericide it is fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as strong.

It is soluble in all proportions in water, forming a **clear** Disinfectant Fluid, which does not attack the tissues nor cause smarting.

It is penetrating, deodorant, does not corrode instruments and is not destructive to clothing. Diluted with water Woolley's **LYSOL** forms a soothing and healing lotion. Being concentrated it is economical and inexpensive, and its great value is recognised by medical men all over the country.

You can Recommend it with Confidence
Because :

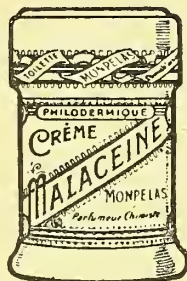
- 1.—Woolley's Lysol can be used under all circumstances where a safe but effective disinfectant is required.
- 2.—It gives an incomparable return to the retailer and satisfaction to the customer.

		4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.	32 oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	1 gall.	
PRICES :		1/0 ...	1/9 ...	3/0 ...	4/9 ...	7/6 ...	12/6	retail
		7/0 ...	12/0 ...	20/0 ...	32/6 ...	60/0 ...	99/0	per dozen
		6/6 ...	11/0 ...	18/6 ...	30/0	2 gross 1/0 size or equivalent		

Carriage Paid on £5 orders.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & Co., LTD.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS MANCHESTER





MALACEINE



MALACEINE PRODUCTS

Manufactured by
"PARFUMERIE MONPELAS"
PARIS.

BONUS SCHEME

Until further notice we are offering a **BONUS** on the following terms:—

For Orders of £5

BONUS of 1 DOZ. 1/6 CREAM

£5 Assortment.

	COST	SELLS AT
2½ doz. 1/6 Cream	32 6	45 0
1 „ 3/- „	26 0	36 0
½ „ 5/- „	21 8	30 0
½ „ 1/6 Tubes of Cream	6 6	9 0
½ „ 2/9 Powder	11 0	16 6
½ „ 1/9 Soap	7 6	10 6
1 DOZ. BONUS	—	18 0

5 5 2

Less 7½%

7 10

£4 17 4 £8 5 0

For Orders of 50/-

BONUS of ½ DOZ. 1/6 CREAM

50/- Assortment.

	COST	SELLS AT
1½ doz. 1/6 Cream	16 3	22 6
½ „ 3/- „	13 0	18 0
¼ „ 5/- „	10 10	15 0
¼ „ 1/6 Tubes of Cream	3 3	4 6
¼ „ 2/9 Powder	5 6	8 3
¼ „ 1/9 Soap	3 9	5 3
½ DOZ. BONUS	—	9 0

2 12 7

Less 7½%

3 11

£2 8 8 £4 2 6

NEARLY 70% PROFIT ON COST

For full particulars of prices, etc., apply to Sole
Wholesale Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—



WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD.
77, SOUTHWARK ST
LONDON, S.E.1.



Maw's



Page



They All Know "Meritor"

At the breakfast table, in the railway train, at the restaurant and the club, everywhere in fact where newspapers are read, the "Meritor" message is making "Meritor" Brushes known to the public. A "Meritor" advertisement cannot be overlooked. Its general arrangement and unusual illustration compels attention and its quaint, original copy interests and convinces.

"Meritor" advertisements are sending brush buyers to your counter. They are causing people to ask for "Meritor" Brushes. They are helping you to make and keep more toilet brush customers.

Are you co-operating with "Meritor" advertising? Is your toilet brush business benefiting as it should benefit by the money and the effort that is being spent on "Meritor" advertisements? When a customer asks you for a "Meritor" Brush, can you give him what he wants?

Link your pharmacy to "Meritor" advertising. Display "Meritor" Brushes and "Meritor" Showcards. Put the "Meritor" Tooth Brush Display Case on your counter.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



We invite your enquiries for

ESSENTIAL OILS

BERGAMOT, Extra

GERANIUM

Twice rectified on Rose Leaves
Rose de Cannes
French
African
Bourbon

LAVENDER

Mt. Authion
Aux Fleurs
Mt. Blanc
Ordinary
Spike, Extra

NEROLI

Bigarade Petales Extra
Bigarade
Superfine

ROSE OTTO

French
Bulgarian

Almonds

Aniseed

Cajuput

Cinnamon

Citronella

Cloves

Eucalyptus

Juniper Bacc.

Juniper Lig.

Lemongrass

Lemon Extra

Orris Root, Concrete

Pennyroyal

Peppermint

Petit Grain

Pine, Sylvestris

Portugal

Rosemary

Santal Ang.

Sassafras

Thyme

Verbena

Ylang Ylang

SPURWAY ET CIE., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

89 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, France

PARIS

NEW YORK

LEIPSIC

KINGSTON, Ontario.

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies

FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London. **PEACH
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE** &c. Ask for Quotations & Samples.

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils — Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Absinth
Almond, bitter,
Angelica [S.A.P.
Basil
Bay
Bergamot
Bois de Rose femelle
Cajuput
Caraway
Cinnamon
Cloves
Copaiba
Costus
Cubeb
Fennel
Geranium
Honey
Hyssop

Laurel
Lavender
Lemon
Mace
Melissa
Neroli big and Syn.
Orange
Otto de Rose
Patchouli
Peppermint
Rosemary
Rue
Sandalwood
Spike Lavender
Tansy
Tarragon
Thyme
Vetivert

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd., 4 Denman St., London Bdg., S.E.1
Tel. Add.: "LAUTIER, PHONE, LONDON." Telephone: HOE 2819.

Spontaneous and unsolicited praise is always acceptable ! We have received a letter, which we are reproducing below, concerning our 1749 Mitcham Lavender Sachets, from a lady in British Columbia.

POTTER & MOORE'S

1749

MITCHAM LAVENDER SACHETS

conserve the fragrant, elusive odour of Mitcham
Lavender Flowers to a wonderful degree.



Vancouver, B.C. Feb. 27th, 1925.

Dear Sirs,

When last in London, I bought some of your Fragrant Old English Lavender Sachets....I am hoping this letter will reach you and you can send me some more.

I think it is the most fragrant Sachet I have ever used, and the most lasting.

I have forgotten the price but will enclose....and you can send me as much as the Order will purchase.

Hoping this letter will reach you,

I remain, Yours, etc., A.A.S.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

POTTER & MOORE, The Lavender Distillery, Mitcham, Surrey.

Sole Proprietors :

W. J. BUSH & CO. Ltd., Ash Grove, Hackney, London, E.8

Sole Wholesale Scottish Agents for Articles of Perfumery :

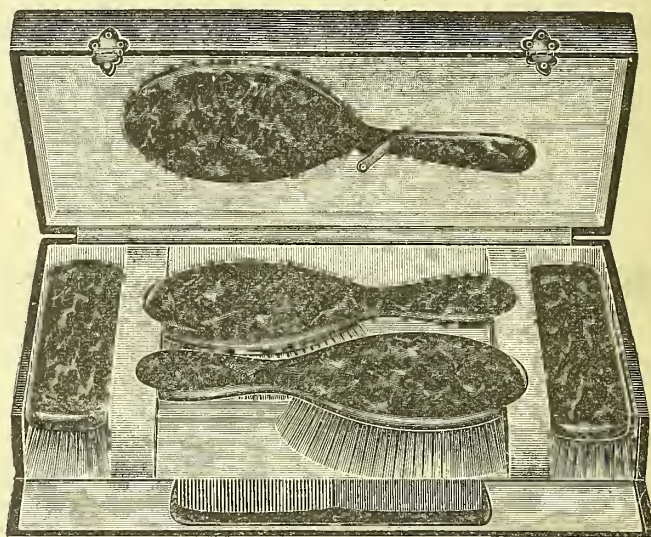
MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND - GLASGOW.

TOILET REQUISITES

REAL & IMITATION
IVORY—EBONY
 AND
TORTOISESHELL

WITH & WITHOUT CASES

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
 ON RECEIPT OF
 TRADE CARD



ADOLPH SCOTT Ltd. 24 GREAT HAMPTON ST. **BIRMINGHAM**

Telephone: NORTHERN 2102.

Telegrams: "ADOLPH B'HAM."

English Peppermint Oil

SUPPLIES OF DILL OIL ALSO OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM

Joseph Seymour,
Distillery & Herb Farm, Holbeach, Lincs.

Aromatic Chemicals Flower Oils
Synthetic Perfumes Essential Oils
CHEMICAL WORKS, ROERMOND

H. RAAB & CO., ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

Agent for the U.K.:

MR. ALFRED PAUL WHITE, 5 Water Lane, Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

Telegrams: Raab, Roermond.

Telegrams: Whitap, Bilgate, London.

*Nurse
says*

THE "CLINIC"



HYGIENIC FEEDING BOTTLE

Is Natural, Simple, Safe and Clean

Outfit complete with 2-hole feeder, teat, valve, and cleaning brush. The teat and valve are ribbed and of purest rubber, so contrived that there is no risk of them becoming detached from the neck of the bottle during the feed

The Psychology of a Feeding Bottle

The nurse featured on the carton tells the prospective customer that here is a bottle which a trained nurse would not hesitate to ask for—and the name CLINIC opens up a long chain of thought which helps to settle the question of "what is best for baby."

Each packed in finely printed carton, with double lock-ends for security.

Per doz. - 6/6
3 doz. - at 6/3
6 doz. - at 6/-
1 gross - for 70/6
SHOWCARDS FREE

*Special Quotations
for Export*

Six dozen parcel with attractive Showcard for 36/-

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO. LTD.
34 Hanover Street Telephone: Royal 4861
Telegrams: "Sundries, Liverpool" **Liverpool**

Over 30,000,000 people

now regularly read the strong
Sal Hepatica advertisements
in these great Sunday papers

Sunday Express LAST LONDON EYE
TWO PENCE
APRIL 12, 1925
ASTHMA IS CURABLE
See Page 3.

Sunday Pictorial
"ARE HOLIDAYS WORTH WHILE?" By LOVAT FRASER
SALE MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER SUNDAY PICTURE PAPER
No. 526
SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1925
HER PLACE IN THE SUNSHINE DANCING GIRL MAY

News of the World
SUNDAY SPECIAL
ASK FOR NICHOLSON'S GIN
THE PUREST SPIRIT MADE.
SALE EXCEEDS 3,000,000 COPIES.
SLAIN IN SIGHT
HARCED WITH
R'S DEATH.
EDY OF LOVE.

FREE PATTERNS
GIRL'S GYM DRESS AND BLOUSE
LADY'S COMPANION
EASTER HOLIDAY OUTLOOK
PROPHETS CLO PUBLIC HO
RECORD VOLUME

CHEMISTS say that by reading these three papers on Sunday they can tell what they will sell the following week.

That is because the readers of these papers make up the chemist's best market.

In the six million homes to which these papers go, there are over 30,000,000 persons. They read these papers thoroughly. And they read the strong Sal Hepatica advertisements that appear in them regularly.

No wonder five times as much Sal Hepatica is sold to-day as was sold a year ago! No wonder chemists predict that Sal Hepatica will grow into one of the greatest commercial successes of modern times!

Bristol - Myers Company, 112, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

Sal Hepatica



*Increase your own
Profits every day by
giving bold displays of*

**MINERAL
SPRING**
TRADE MARK
HEALTH GRANULES



PROFITS —

AND EASIER PROFITS

TO sell an article once is good. To sell it twenty times to the same customer is much better. The first sale brings a profit. Each succeeding sale brings a greater profit because it comes more easily. When you sell "Mineral Spring" you obtain a good immediate profit and you ensure future profits. Its unique and delightful qualities bring customers back—and they must come back to you because "Mineral Spring" cannot be bought from the grocer or general dealer. There is not much satisfaction, and there is no guarantee of further profit in selling a product which you know can be purchased at nearly every shop in your district.

¶ *Specialise in "Mineral Spring."* Give it prominence in your window and on your counter. More displays mean more sales and therefore more profits—*easier profits.*

1925 DISPLAY MATERIAL

¶ Now being sent out to Pharmacists with orders for 4 dozen and upwards. The supply is limited and it will be impossible to make a reprint. Early application is therefore advisable. Order now and let us send you the complete display (as illustrated).

TRADE TERMS

1/- size (P.A.T.A.) ... 8/- dozen
2/- size (P.A.T.A.) ... 16/- dozen
1 gross orders 7/9 and 15/6 dozen

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

XXIX

John W. Royle, having attended the Chemists' Exhibition in everyone of its shows, is more than gratified to see that at this, the twenty-ninth, his friends are more numerous than ever.

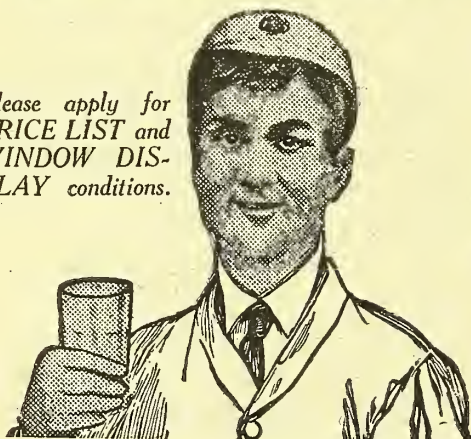
To those who were unable to obtain an interview with him, he would repeat what seems like a boast until it is put to the test—that Royle's vans are the slickest in the trade.

Any order receives immediate attention, and the stock includes every known natural mineral water. John W. Royle, Ltd., are agents for W. & J. Burrow's celebrated St. Ann's Well Malvern waters.

JOHN W. ROYLE, LIMITED
19 Oxford Street, W.1. Museum 1474

MASON'S Extract of Herbs

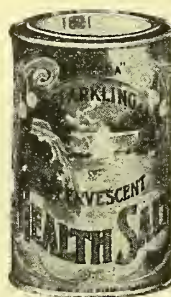
Please apply for
PRICE LIST and
WINDOW DIS-
PLAY conditions.



"GOOD! IT'S MASON'S!"

NEWBALL & MASON LTD.
NOTTINGHAM

SPECIAL VALUE IN HEALTH SALT



*Enamelled Tins.
Exclusive Designs.*

*Quality Right.
Price Right.*

*Special Rates for
Quantities.*

A POST CARD WILL BRING
YOU FULL PARTICULARS.

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd.

27/8 Charterhouse Sq., LONDON, E.C.1

Also at CARDIFF and LIVERPOOL

ALFRED BISHOP, LIMITED

BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE

IS

A QUICK SELLER

*DOES NOT CONTAIN
SUGAR*

Makes an attractive Window
Show, for which special
terms are given.

P.A.T.A. 2/3

The BEST in the WORLD

IT PAYS to SELL BISHOP'S

48 SPELMAN ST
LONDON, E.1





Health-builders for infants Profit-makers for pharmacists

Humanised Trufood until the ninth month. Trufood Full Cream from the ninth month until the early months of childhood.

The Trufood feeding programme is best for the infant, and spreads regular profits over a longer term than is usual with other baby foods. It is, consequently, the best trade proposition for the pharmacist.

The preference for Trufood is growing steadily, strongly. Experts in child feeding are busy propagating the Trufood selling story among mothers, doctors, and nurses.

Trufood sales promotion is therefore a pharmacist's aid to larger profits. We have a special Sales Promotion Department that will gladly co-operate with you in Trufood sales enterprises.

Are you exhibiting a Trufood photo showcard? If not, please write for one.

Humanised Trufood is obtainable only from pharmacists, in 10-oz. tins at 2s 9d, and 20-oz. tins at 4s 9d; Trufood Full Cream in 10, 20, and 36-oz. tins, at 2s, 4s, and 7s. No other channel of supply is open to the public.

There are two stages of infant feeding: First stage, birth to nine months, breast milk or Humanised Trufood; second stage, nine months and onwards, Trufood Full Cream.

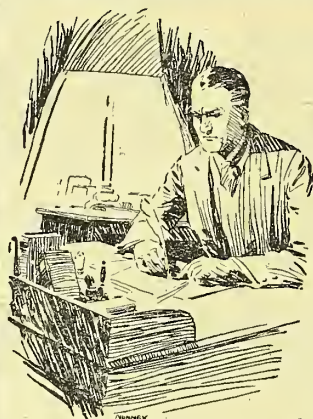
Recommend Trufood Full Cream also for invalids and nursing mothers.

TRUFOOD

TRUFOOD LIMITED,

THE CREAMERIES, WRENBURY, CHESHIRE

TF 126-130



He isn't ill—but the strain of long hours of concentration often leaves him "run-down" and exhausted.

For the brain-worker, for all those who lead a strenuous life or work long hours, BOVOLACTIN ESSENCE is the ideal food—it will pay you to recommend it, not merely because your profit is 33½%—38½% on 3 doz. orders—but because

your customers will recognise your up-to-date knowledge in having recommended a preparation that has done them so much good.

FOOD PRODUCTS LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

Wholesale Distributors:

Fassett & Johnson Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.



BRAND'S ESSENCE

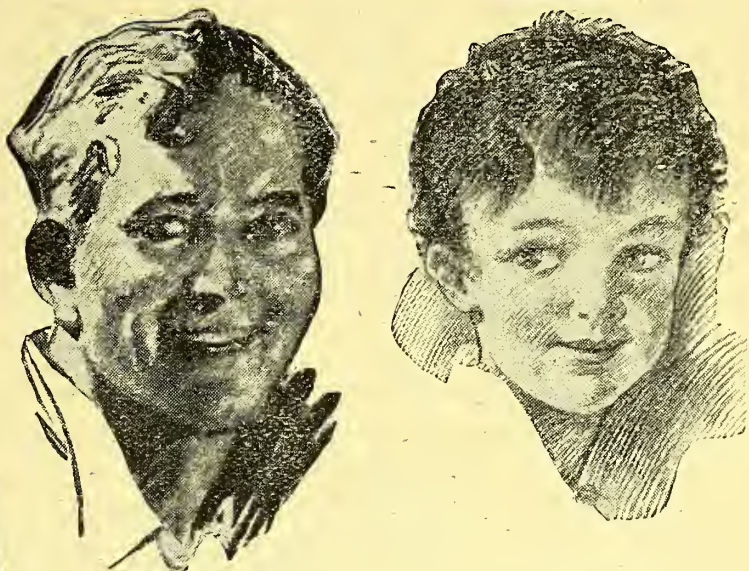
of Beef, Mutton or Chicken consists solely of the juice of the finest meats, prepared with the greatest care under the most hygienic conditions.

Essential in the Sick Room.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BRAND & CO., LTD.

Mayfair Works, Vauxhall, LONDON, S.W.8.



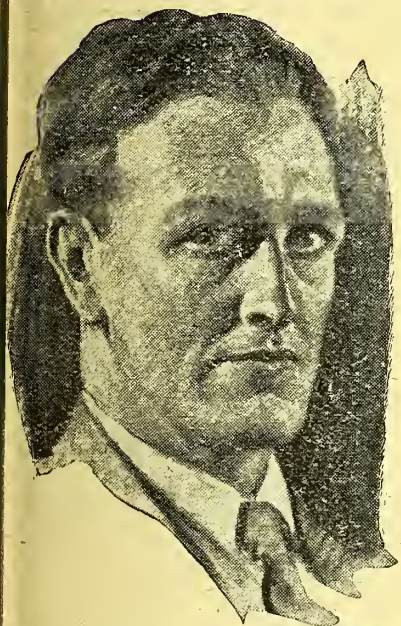
You may with confidence recommend



as the Ideal Food-Drink for all ages.

It is price-protected, and the sales are directed through Chemists.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,
Slough, Bucks, England.



Season—1925



COD LIVER OIL

GUARANTEED GENUINE. FINEST PURE LOFOTEN.

Manufacturers :

BRÖDR. AARSÆTHER A/S, Aalesund, Norway.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY.

Stocks always held in London:

In 25-gallon tin-lined barrels.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR U.K.:

FREUDENTHEIL, SMITH & CO.

21 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.3.

Tel. Add. : "FREUDENRUF."

Codes used : A B C, 4th and 5th Edit. ; and Private.

Tel.: ROYAL 6600.

Important Note to Chemists without Licenses

It has been established by law that Registered Chemists may sell Wincarnis with Quinine without a License.



Sells readily ALL
the time.

COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich

Prices to
the Public :

Large Size **5/-**

Small Size **3/-**

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE IN FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

"Crown" Brand

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro" — Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:—

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.

48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL

for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions
where shown.



Sell this HONEY

THICK, soft, creamy delicious "Imperial Bee" **NEW ZEALAND HONEY**, uncooked, unheated, therefore containing the vitamins demanded by modern scientists. All nutriment, mildly laxative and easily digested.

RECOMMEND IT TO YOUR CUSTOMERS.

"Imperial Bee"

New Zealand Honey

has the largest sale in the world.

CASES. Per doz. Carriage Paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars at 14/-

48/1's " " " " 8/6

48/1's Monopots .. " " 12/6

48/1's " " " " 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co. Ltd., 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1
A. & P.S.4

EDWARDS & GRITTON

MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL, MEDICAL & TOILET SPECIALITIES

TOILET PARAFFIN.
VANISHING CREAMS.
SOLID BRILLIANTINES
LIP SALVES.
SMELLING SALTS.
SHAMPOOS.
POMADES.
SOLID COLOGNES.

SULPHUR TABLETS

Orange, Lime or Raspberry - 1/- per lb.

HEALTH SALTS

In bulk - - - 10d. per lb.
4 oz. Printed Tins - - 4/3 per doz.

CITRATE of MAGNESIA

In bulk - - - 1/2 per lb.
Also in Bottles.

LIQUID PARAFFIN—885/90

In 5 gallon drums - - 7/- per gal.
The finest Paraffin produced.

SYRUP of FIGS

In bulk - - - 10d. per lb.
6 oz. Bottles - - 7/6 per doz.

CAMPOR TABLETS.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
PETROLEUM JELLIES.
SULPHUR TABLETS.
CASTOR OIL.
TOILET SOAPS.
HEALTH SALTS.
CHEMICAL FOOD.

Special Terms to Wholesalers and Shippers.

ANCONA WORKS, PLUMSTEAD HIGH STREET, LONDON, S.E. 18

Telephone: Woolwich 804.

Telegrams: "Edwagritt-Wol. London."

VISIT US AT WEMBLEY. Stand A33 Chemical Hall.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer P.A.T.A.	Selling Price
PILENTA SOAP ...	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ...	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ...	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ...	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ...	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ...	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ...	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ...	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ...	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ...	22/6	2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ...	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ...	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ...	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ...	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL ...	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ...	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ...	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicant.		
TAMMALITE ...	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ...	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ...	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ...	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ...	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM ...	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ...	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALESALES, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALI, Ltd., Singapore.

The Safe Treatment for Grey Hair.

As a chemist you cannot recommend any preparation which is not absolutely safe. As a business man you want to sell the best line, the one which will give satisfaction to every customer.

NUCTONE FOR GREY HAIR is a gradual, safe and permanent treatment sold under a comprehensive guarantee and can be recommended with every confidence. Nuctone does not place any restrictions on its users. After its application the hair can be permanently waved, shampooed and dressed in any desired style. There is absolutely no danger in home application of the Nuctone Treatment. Hundreds of letters from satisfied people testify to the perfection of the results obtained.

Nuctone for GREY HAIR

In Four Grades:

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
 3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- per doz.
NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn hair.
 3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- per doz.
NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen.
 6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.
NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for Ladies and Gentlemen with fair hair who want a quicker result.
 6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

QUELCH & GAMBLES, Ltd.
 211/215 Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.1

Manufactured by
STEWART, GOODALL, & DUNLOP, LIMITED,
 4 Dering Street London, W.1



10/- for a 3-Day Display of this striking "Daily Mail" whole front page advertisement in your window

—the
unique

Ashes of Roses

Bonus
Scheme.

ON May 29 this beautiful advertisement will appear on the front page of the *Daily Mail*. There is no doubt whatever that it will very materially increase the demand for *Ashes of Roses* Toilet Preparations, already so popular. We would advise you in your own interest to be ready for the increased demand.

In conjunction with this, we have prepared a special £5 5s. parcel of goods. To every purchaser of this offer who displays in his window for the three days, May 29, 30 and 31, a beautiful reproduction in red, black and gold of this advertisement sent with each parcel, we will allow a special bonus of 10/- off the initial cost of the order. Send for particulars to-day.

A. BOURJOIS ET CIE., Ltd., 4 Water Lane, LONDON, E.C.4
PARIS NEW YORK SYDNEY NEW ZEALAND

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

**THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE**

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

Removed from recent fire
at 5 Creechurch Lane, E.C.

SALVAGE

NOTICE of SALE BY AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE

of about 530 CASES of

SPONGES

Comprising

Greek and Italian Fines, Etc.

MESSRS.

TOPLIS & HARDING

Established 1780,

Will sell the above by Auction (in convenient lots to suit all buyers) at their Auction Rooms, 137 Cheapside, E.C.2,

**On Tuesday, May 19th, 1925, at
11 o'clock precisely.**

On View day preceding and morning of Sale. Catalogues may be obtained on application to the Salerooms, or to the AUCTIONEERS' Head Office, 28 Old Jewry, LONDON, E.C.2.

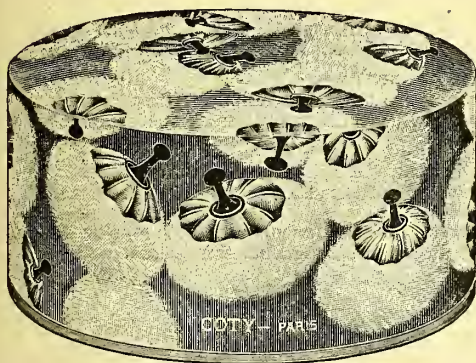
Please
get your supplies of
AMAMI
Shampoos from
P. A. T. A.
WHOLESALE
They allow just the same
Bonus on a six dozen
Shampoo Parcel

10%

Make a window or counter show—
the rapidity of sale will astonish you

for showcards apply direct to:—
AMAMI 4/10 Chancery St. London W.C.1.

*It is now more profitable than
ever to sell Coty
Face Powders
and Specialities*



COTY FACE POWDER

NOW

2/6

If you have not already
received them please write
for supplies of our attrac-
tive new Showcards and
Price Tickets.

Quite apart from the value of the goodwill and the prestige which inevitably come of associating yourself with Coty preparations, they are now more profitable than ever owing to the new terms. Further, these now make the handling of Coty goods a very simple matter.

In your own interest we strongly urge you not only to secure at once adequate Coty stocks, but to write for fuller details of our new discounts and of our special Window Bonus.

COTY (ENGLAND), LIMITED, 298 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1



Every Sorbo you sell Sells more Sorbos for you

When your customer recommends Sorbo Sponges to his friends he generally mentions the Chemist who sold him his own favourite SORBO.

Thus Sorbo Sponges are continually making new customers for those Chemists who show them and "push" them whenever opportunity offers.

Quick turnover is assured by extensive publicity, whilst the excellent profit—one third of the selling price—is "protected."

Order from your Wholesaler or write direct for Trade Catalogue—Immediate deliveries.

Sorbo Sponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER SPONGE

SIX SIZES.—Retail prices from 1/- to 7/6 each.

SORBO RUBBER-SPONGE PRODUCTS, LTD.

Sorbo Works

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Woking

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Telegrams: Sorbo, Woking.

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Some other quick-selling Sorbo lines:

Floating Bath Toys,
Bath Mats, Bath
Gloves, Bath Straps,
Insoles, Heel Elevators,
Massage Pads.

Write for Particulars

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Advertised daily in all London daily papers

Tatcho-tone

For GREY HAIR

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

PRICES:

8d. Trial phial,
per doz. 5/9
4/6 Large size,
per doz. 42/-



SHADEINE

For COLOURING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised
and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial size 8d. per doz. .. 6/-
1/4 size, per doz. .. 12/-
2/6 size, per doz. .. 24/-
3/9 size, per doz. .. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.

PROPHYLACTIC

In the Orange Carton.

In 3 sizes

16/- doz.

15/6 "

11/6 "

Hard, Medium & Soft and also
very Hard Unbleached.

"Fort Brand"

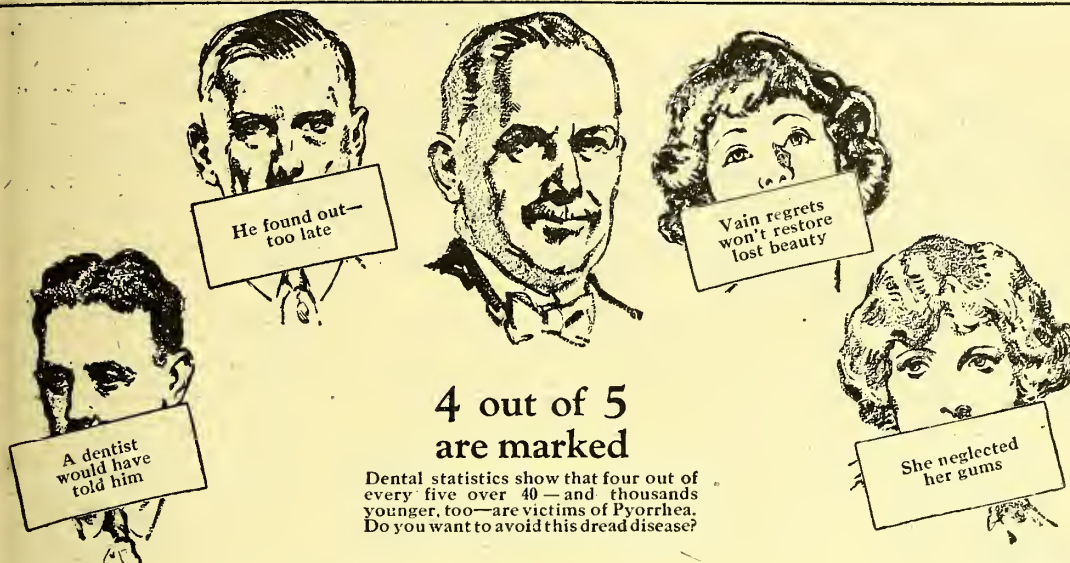
The
Brush
you
can
rely on.

Send your orders and enquiries to:

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ENQUIRIES INVITED FOR "OWN BRAND" LINES



Out of 5 Need Forhan's for the Gums

4 out of 5 of the people over forty who enter your shop are prospective customers of Forhan's For the Gums. Many younger, too.

Official statistics show that 4 out of 5 over forty and thousands younger suffer from Pyorrhea. And Forhan's For the Gums checks and prevents this dread disease.

Forhan's For the Gums advertising is consistently warning a vast public of the danger of Pyorrhea; advising them to use Forhan's For the Gums and be safe. Forhan's For the Gums showcards tell them where they can buy regular supplies.

Are these attractive showcards in your window, bringing new customers to your counter; extra profits to your till? They are free on request.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO.,
4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

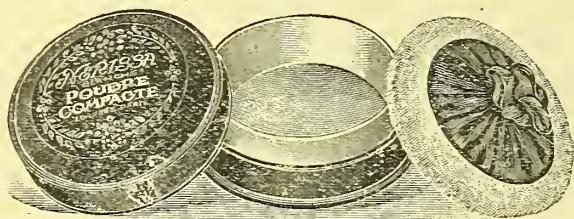
Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea



Poudre Compacte



Sole
Manufacturers:

SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD, 184/190, Goswell Road, E.C.1.

The best range of Solid Powders on the market.

All complete with Puff, in assorted perfect tints. In attractive Show Boxes of 1 dozen.

F100.	"Thé Dansant," Nickel Plated Box	6/- doz.
F101.	"Thé Dansant," " " " with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F102.	"Secret Charm," Embossed Aluminium Box, with diminishing mirror	5/- "
F103.	"Golden Dawn," Imitation Gold Box, with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F104.	"Damask Rose," Imitation Gold Box, decorated in colours, with diminishing mirror	7/6 "
F1003.	"Nerissa," Attractive Card Boxes as illustrated, in handsome display outer	5/- "

Obtainable through all Wholesale Houses.

Perfect Powder. Freedom from breakage. Daintily presented. An assortment that will meet the taste of every buyer and bring repeat orders.

DOUBLE
BRUSH

BIDWELLS' "GLORIA"



No. D.21.

FOR CLEANING BOTH SIDES OF THE TEETH.

PRICE:
24/- per doz.



HIGH CLASS

GOLD MEDAL. THE "SHINGLETTE" HAIR BRUSH

PRICES: per doz. retail

Satinwood, Grey Bristle ...	48/-	6/6
Satinwood, White Bristle ...	66/-	9/-
Solid Ebony, White Bristle	72/-	10/-

CASTLE MILLS, AXMINSTER.

THE PLU-VEE NAIL BRUSH

This brush attracts everyone's interest. Men appreciate its mechanical ingenuity, and women its obvious economy. You have no need to sell it—it does that itself—and you have the pleasure of knowing that your customer has bought an article which will give solid satisfaction.

Its Points are:—ECONOMY & CONTINUED EFFICIENCY

SELLS at 2/6 each retail
Refills 1/- each

TRADE 21/- per dozen
Refills 8/- per dozen

Carriage paid 1 dozen
and over

Wholesalers and Exporters
please write for terms.



The Nail Brush with Five Lives

The PAGE-COYNE CO. 30 Campo Lane, Sheffield

PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL. SOLID FACE POWDERS COMPLETE WITH PUFFS.



Inquiries invited by makers,
F. SCHUTZE & CO., Ltd.
BLACK BULL WORKS,
Caledonian Market, London, N.7.

Save Your
Time & Your Customers!

SEAL YOUR
PARCELS WITH
GUMMED TAPE

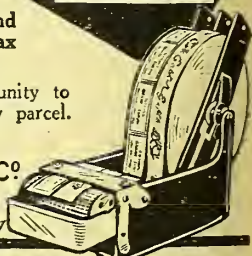
No waste, less trouble, and
cheaper than sealing wax
or twine.

It also affords an opportunity to
ADVERTISE on every parcel.

Write for particulars.

JOHN GOSHERON & CO

1 & 3, GOLDEN LANE,
LONDON, E.C.1.



HERE IS THE LINE you must surely have
been looking for in order to **increase your
profits** and meet your customers' ever-
increasing demand.

"GALJADO" SCURF LOTION for all SCALP and HAIR TROUBLES.

Small size;	10/6 per dozen.	S.P. 1/6 per bottle.
Standard "	16/6 "	S.P. 2/6 "
Large "	33/- "	S.P. 4/6 "

"GALJADO" TOILET PREPARATIONS are universally
renowned, and are obtainable of all Wholesalers or direct.
Current price lists sent free on application to

THE GALJADO PERFUMERY CO., Ltd.

93 Worship Street, LONDON, E.C.2.

The Evan Williams

ALWAYS IN GREAT DEMAND.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

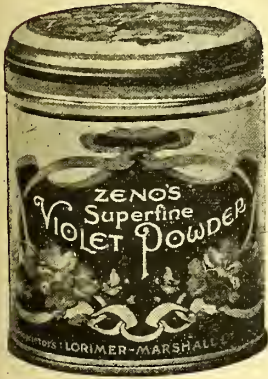
The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd., 14/15 Union St., W.1.

ORIGINAL SHAMPOO.

LORIMER-MARSHALL

for
PACKED GOODS

SPECIAL VALUE



VIOLET POWDER ZENO'S SUPERFINE

A delicately perfumed prepared Starch Powder in strikingly handsome decorated tins; two sizes available.

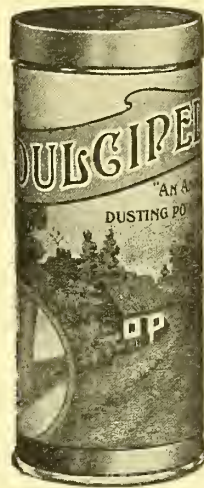
2/9 doz., 33/- per gross.
4/9 .. 54/- ..

FOOT POWDER (DULCIPEDE)

An effectual remedy for Damp or Perspiring Feet.

In handsome enamelled tins with dredger tops.

2/3 per dozen,
24/- per gross.

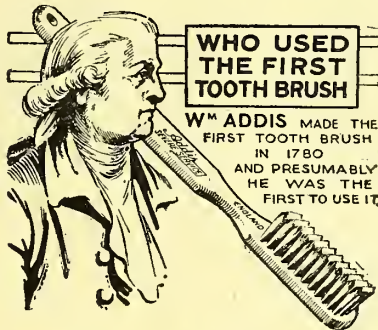


SAMPLE TIN GLADLY UPON REQUEST

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3



Made in Very Hard
Unbleached Bristle
for "Severe Service"

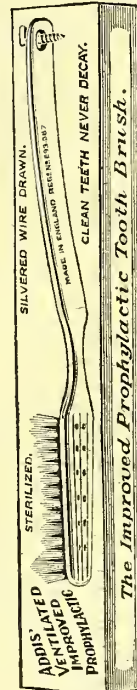


Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE" tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

*Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm
of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.*

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other goods from you.

ADDIS BRUSH WORKS
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

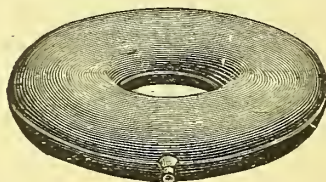


Made in
Very Hard
Hard .. Bristles
Medium...
or Soft if required.

INDIA-RUBBER AIR CUSHIONS

(BRITISH MAKE)

THE "EMPIRE"



BRAND

No. 1194.

REDUCTION IN PRICES:

No. 1194.—The "Empire" circular red india-rubber Air Cushion—

DIA.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 ins.
each	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 6	9 6
1353—Square shape „	8 0	8 6	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 6	14 0

CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price Lists of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.
91 & 92 Great Saffron Hill, LONDON, E.C.1

THE

Lullaby

(Regd.)

FEEDING BOTTLE TEAT

(PATENT)

"VITAL" PROCESS HEAT-CURED RUBBER.

PRICE 4^d. EACH.

WITH LARGE DISCOUNT.

THE LULLABY
TEAT IS THE
STRONGEST TEAT
MADE.IT WILL STAND
REPEATED STERILISATION.BABIES LOVE IT,
FOR IT WON'T
PULL OFF.PRICE 4^d. EACH.

WITH LARGE DISCOUNT

NEW DESIGN
WITH THICKENED
BALL TOP AND
EXTRA STRONG
GRIP.PACKED IN DUST-
PROOF WRAPPER
IN ATTRACTIVE
COLOUR SHOW
BOX.

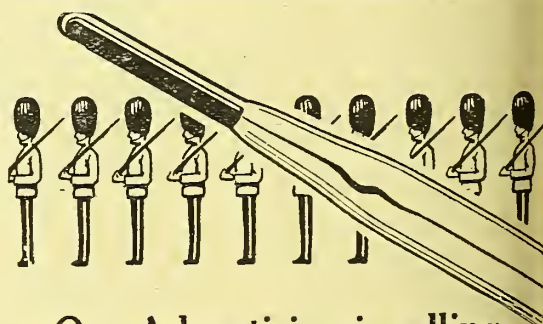
HAVE YOU HAD YOUR FREE SAMPLE?
WRITE FOR ONE and TEST ITS STRENGTH.

RELIANCE
COMPANY



RUBBER
LIMITED

212-213 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C.4



Our Advertising is selling
the new "Clinical"—

"The Sentinel"
to your Customers!

DON'T MISS SALES
through not having supplies, but
send at once for full details to

Sole Manufacturers:

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CLERKENWELL, E.C.1.

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 5202.
Telegrams: "Zealdom, Smith, London."

Estd.

TRADE

MARK



1850

BERTONS

of Old Street

Dr. White's

The Sanitary Towel Par Excellence.

An article purchased at a Pharmacy is vested, in the mind of the public, with a quality of its own. Whatever the line may be, the Pharmacist is expected to stock only the very best, and as far as may be, the public's expectations are realised.

This, then, is the main reason why he should stock the well-known Dr. White's Sanitary Towel (Regd.)—a Towel which has sold for 40 odd years, practically on recommendation alone.

As a Towel, Dr. White's is the exemplification of efficiency and comfort, and can always be recommended by the Pharmacist with confidence. There is no need to recommend it twice to a customer—once is quite sufficient: repeat orders are assured.

When to this intrinsic value is added our offer of free protectors, show-cards, samples and "own name" printing, the Towel must be admitted to be

The Pharmacist's Line.

ARTHUR BERTON, LTD.

Showrooms, Factory and Offices:

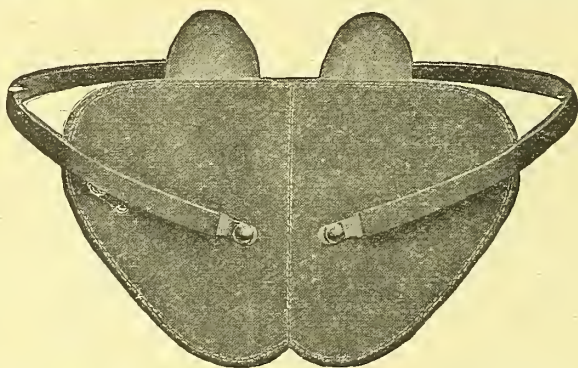
Britannia House, 238/248 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Telephones: Clerkenwell 1347/8/9.

Telegrams: "Aybelim, Finsquare, London."

MANCHESTER: 36 Chapel St., Victoria Bridge. GLASGOW: 49 Jamaica Street.

THE KINGSTON ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER



For General Weakness of the Abdominal Section
and an Efficient Support for the Lower Abdomen,
this appliance is invaluable.

In three qualities:
Basil and Chamois. Calf and Persian.
Calf and Lambskin.

CRÈPE VELPEAU BANDAGES AND ABDOMINAL BINDERS

In Original French Carts.



The Most Perfect and Durable Crêpe
Bandages that have ever been produced.
In two qualities only.

Demand CRÈPE VELPEAU.

R. H. HEWARD Co., Surgical Appliance Manufacturers, TWICKENHAM

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ABSORBENT, PLAIN and UNBLEACHED
COTTON WOOLS, BANDAGES, GAUZE

Wholesale and Export only.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO. - - STOCKPORT, Eng.

Telephone : 2112 Stockport.

Telegrams : "Haynes."

Code : A B C, 5th Edition.

ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE RENE HEYMANS LTD.

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
: : : : MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. : : : :

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for
manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET, LONDON, E.C.1



Essential in the Bathroom.

TONIC
Face-Cloth

not only washes the skin thoroughly free of all dust and powder, it has a tonic action which gets right down into the delicate skin tissues where real complexion beauty is built. Quite different from ordinary face-cloths, it is always hygienic, never gets "slimy," and makes the skin healthier and lovelier after every wash.

Hand size, 1/-, Bath size 1/6, in hygienic sealed envelopes.



NORVIC
CREPE BINDERS

are invaluable in maternity and all cases where adaptability, elasticity and support are required. In 6, 8, & 11 inch widths.

Grout & Co., Ltd.
Great Yarmouth

Stocked by all leading wholesalers

"GEISHA"



OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE FACTORS.

H. C. STERN

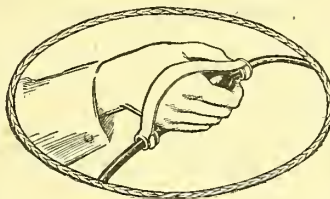
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Telephone: Holborn 3140. Telegrams: Glastos, Ltd, London



THE REVOLUTION
IN THE
ENEMA SYRINGE

THE
SECURITY
GRIP
ENEMA

PATENT
No.
216402



A High-Grade
Enema with a
Big
Improvement

It is generally recognised that, although the basic principle of the Enema Syringe is correct, there was something lacking in the application of the principle.

The **Security Grip Enema** presents such an improvement in this application, and there is no doubt it will fill the want. The **Security Grip** is fitted over the bulb, which prevents that "hand-cramp" which so often occurs when using the present type of syringe.

This is the invention of an eminent London Doctor and has proved of great value in practical use. It leaves a splendid margin of profit, and should be stocked by every Chemist.

P.A.T.A. 32/- per dozen.

Retail 4/- each.

This Enema is packed in a well-finished box with a most attractive label and makes a splendid display on counter or in window.

Sold by the following Wholesale Firms, Druggists' Sundriesmen, I. R. Manufacturers and Dealers, and Surgical Instrument Mfrs. in U.K. and Colonies.

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H. GORDON (LONDON) LTD.

8 CITY ROAD, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.1

Hygienic
Packing.

Contents
fit for
Immediate
Use.



No. 7199

Containing double-ended Bottle, Brush, transparent ribbed "Gordonia" Teat and Helmet-shape Valve. Packed in attractive Carton, design as above, & lined with corrugated cardboard

Apply for Samples and Prices of BATHING CAPS, PADDLERS, RUBBER APRONS, BABY PANTS, &c.
We have a good assortment of Popular Lines for Summer Trade at lowest Wholesale prices.

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES & SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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PESSARIES
ENEMAS, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS "EVE" BRAND SINCE 1894

ADVERTISING BALLOONS AND NOVELTIES.

RUBBER MATS, &c.

X-L RUBBER CO., Altrincham, Cheshire.

ENQUIRIES INVITED
Phone - 703 Altrincham

RUBBER BATHING CAPS

Sample Box 16 assorted, 15/- post free.

Retail, 9d. to 2/6 each.

THE GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.

NEW CROSS - - - LONDON, S.E.14

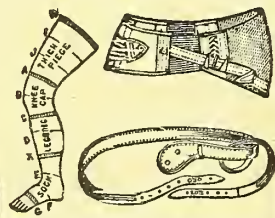
TINORI?

J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd. CASTLE GATE NOTTINGHAM

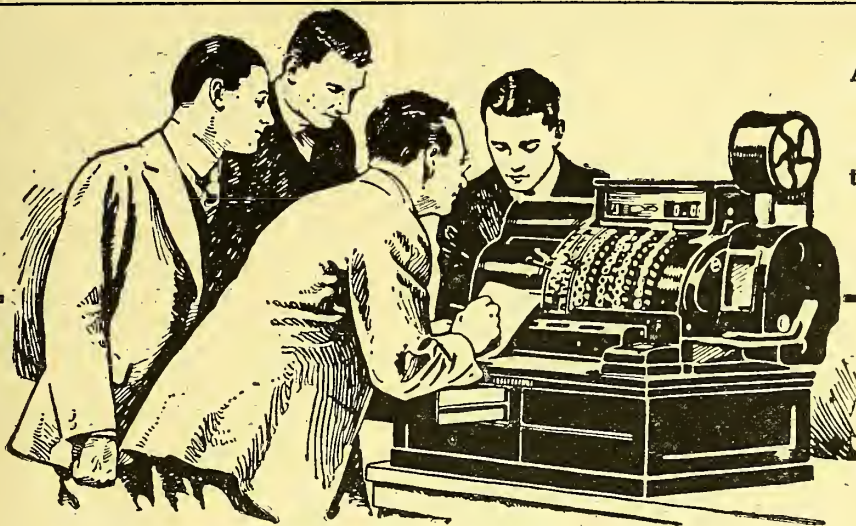
SURGICAL APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES FOR SUMMER:

Elastic Hosiery, with or without Seams, suitable for Summer wear.
Trusses, Suspenders, Ladies' & Gents' Belts made from porous materials.
Elastic and Leather Wristlets, Arm-pieces and Elbow Supports, for Cricket, Tennis, Golf and Boating.
Goods for Toilet and Seaside trade, Washing Gloves, Bathing Caps, Water-Wings, &c.
India-Rubber Appliances and Druggists' Sundries.



New Model
"Nationals" are
now priced as
low as £25.



Any "National"
may be pur-
chased on easy
terms if desired.

Proprietor checks cash in each assistant's drawer
with separate totals shown on register.

The Success of a Retail Business

depends to a great extent upon
the efforts of its assistants.

The Type of

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

illustrated above shows at a glance the total takings of each
assistant and provides individual cash drawers.

This enables a quick balance. Any errors can be instantly
traced to the person responsible and the possibility of unjust
suspicion avoided.

Assistants are more interested in their work and endeavour to
excel, being sure of receiving proper credit.

The system benefits PROPRIETOR, CUSTOMER and
ASSISTANT. It is used in thousands of businesses which
have benefited by

***Increased Turnover and
More Net Profit.***

*Let us send you further details. Post
a Card or this Coupon To-day.* 

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

Branch Offices in all Large Towns.

The
N.C.R. Co., Ltd.,
225
Tottenham Ct. Rd.,
London, W.1.

*Please send without any
obligation particulars of
National Cash Registers
as advertised in C. & D.*

Name

Address

ALUMINIUM BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

*Plain, Frosted,
Decorated.*

The Ideal containers for Toilet Preparations,
Special screw-lid Boxes for Face Powders

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY

Ernest Taylor Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS TIN AND ALUMINIUM BOXES

BREEZE LANE WORKS
WALTON, LIVERPOOL

*Brighter Windows
Brighter Business*

IS CERTAIN
WHEN USING KING'S

WINDOW DRESSING
PAPERS

From 1/3 per roll upwards.

Make sure you are Moving with
the Times.

Send without delay for King's
Sample Set No. 742 of Up-to-
Date Patterns.

NEW DESIGNS

for the Spring sent post
free and free of charge
for inspection upon
application.

J. KING & CO.

42-60 GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.1.

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We often take back used
Cash Registers when
customers are installing
larger or more up-to-
date machines. These
National Cash Registers

Thoroughly Overhauled and Rebuilt

are sold under the
Company's full guarantee
at reduced prices.

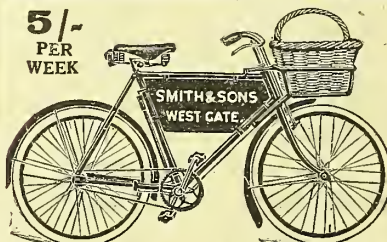
Write for details of "Nationals" available to—
Dept. R.2, The National Cash Register Co. Ltd.
225 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.1.

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Advertise your Business and please your Customers by delivering their purchases

**5/-
PER
WEEK**

Supplied
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or on
EASY TERMS
of PAYMENT



Write for List.

All Latest
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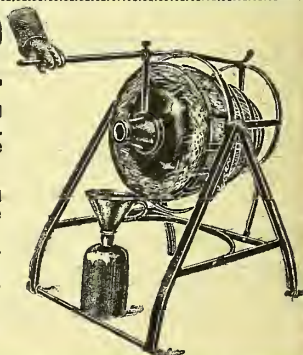
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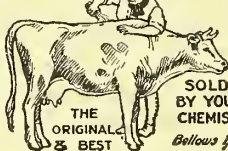
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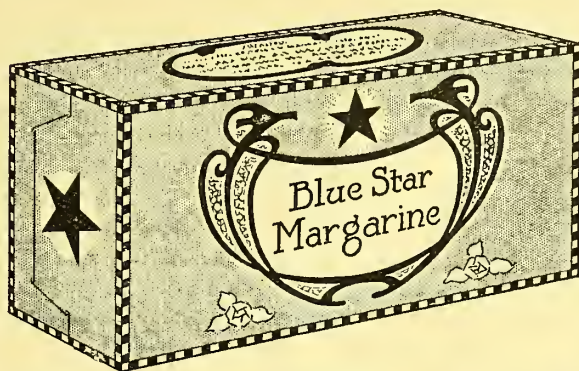
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OF

JUNE 27, 1925

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Issued in bottles of 25 and 100, at 7/- and 18/- per doz. (subject).

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Contents

Contents			
No. 20	Series 2364	Vol. 102	
Association Affairs	711	Information Department	714
Births	713	Insurance Act Dispensing	706
British Empire Exhibition	703	Irish News	700
Business Changes	707	Italy's Foreign Trade	722
C. & D. Commercial Compendium	733	Legal Reports	702
Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association	722	Marriages	713
Chemists' Dental Society	705	New Companies and Company News	704
Chemists' Windows	711	Northern Ireland Pharmacy Bill	719
City of London Health Report	721	Observations and Reflections	715
Colonial and Foreign News	701	Personalities	712
Coming Events	718	Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa	709
Correspondence :—		Physico-Chemistry	710
Letters	730	Recent Patents	712
Legal Queries	731	Retrospect	732
Miscellaneous Inquiries	732	Royal Society	707
Deaths	713	Safeguarding of Industries Inquiry	724
Editorial Articles :—		Scottish News	701
Poisons Sale Problems.—II.	716	Siberian University	708
Decline in Arsenic	717	Scottish Poisoning Statistics	721
Council Voting Papers	718	Strength of Lysol	703
Food Prices Commission	718	Trade-marks	723
English News	699	Trade Notes	714
Fire Extinguishing in 1805	707	Trade Report	725
		Westminster Wisdom	712
		Wills	707

Now Ready

C. & D. POISONS CARD No. 1

A NEW edition of this card has been published. Containing the poison schedules of the Arsenic Act, Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and Dangerous Drugs Act, it embodies the alterations which came into force on April 3. The card was first published many years ago, and maintains its unrivalled position as a ready reference card for the chemist's shop. The cards measure 10 in. by 12½ in., and are sold at 1s. each, post free. The terms for quantities are:—

	s. d.
3 cards, post free	2 9
12 cards, post free	10 0
25 cards, post free	20 0
100 cards, carriage paid	60 0

A new edition of No. 2 card containing an extended list of scheduled poisons will be ready in a few days.

English and Welsh News

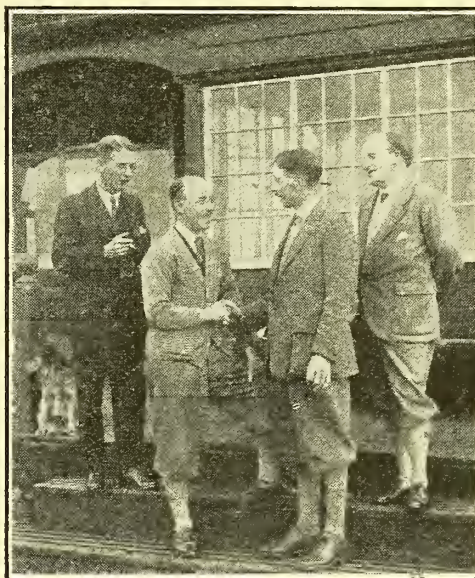
The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Golf—Manchester v. Liverpool

The annual golf match between Manchester and Liverpool chemists took place at Leasowe Links on May 6, under ideal conditions. The guests were full of praise for the hospitality of the Liverpool chemists and for the admirable manner in which they were conveyed from Seacombe to the golf house. Liverpool won by ten games to six, two matches being halved. Details are as follows:—

Manchester		Liverpool	
J. W. Aves	0	S. F. Alder (6 and 5)	1
J. A. Collins (secy.), (6 and 5)	1	A. F. Jewell	0
A. H. Turner	0	A. Fairbairn (4 and 2)	1
W. W. Burton (2 and 1)	1	W. A. Wynne (secy.)	0
		J. M. Tallantyre (4 and 3)	1
T. Miller	0	G. Duncan	0
J. H. Blyton (2 up)	1	G. Wherley	½
E. S. Bury	½	G. H. Cole	½
H. Woodhead	½	G. H. Burrows (6 and 4)	1
E. N. Fox	0	F. Derrick (3 and 2)	1
J. H. Franklin	0	F. H. Yates	0
P. W. Stuart (3 and 2)	1	T. Lloyd	0
J. S. Breese (3 and 2)	1	C. W. Cook (1 up)	1
H. A. Travis	0	F. C. Cooling (4 and 2)	1
V. Cromack	0	T. Ashworth (7 and 5)	1
H. Bellringer	0	A. W. Ashcroft (8 and 6)	1
F. J. Boardman	0		

The photograph depicts the Manchester captain (Mr. J. W. Aves) congratulating the Liverpool captain (Mr.



Photo]

[Cleworth

A. Fairbairn), the Manchester secretary and the acting secretary of Liverpool looking on. (Mr. Aves is the golfer standing on the bottom step.)

Birmingham

Several traders have been fined recently for breaches of the closing order.

A correspondent points out that the new Insurance Pharmacopœia for Birmingham contains two kinds of liquid extract of ipecacuanha—B.P. and B.P.C., and inquires whether both must be kept in stock.

The medical officer of health contradicts a statement made recently that Birmingham drinking water is

C C

injurious to health. Though the water is not so hard as he desires, there is, he declares, no danger of lead poisoning or of injury to the kidneys.

Liverpool

Mr. Frank M. Dobson, 15 Paradise Street, Liverpool, has been appointed agent for Lancashire and Cheshire by the Ratin Laboratory, London.

Dr. H. S. Welton, who qualified as a chemist and druggist on June 9, 1909, and is a brother of Mr. E. G. Welton, Wallasey, is now convalescent after a very serious motor accident at Wrexham last March.

The Pharmacy Club's tennis votaries got in some play, despite the rain, on May 10, when the captain (Mr. O. A. Phillips, of Budden's) wore for the first time a proposed club blazer of green with "L.P.T.C." in gold. With 130 members the Pharmacy Club is prospering capitolly.

Lord Leverhulme is gratefully remembered in Liverpool for the sympathetic interest in the views of the Merseyside deputation which waited upon him at the House of Commons (he was then M.P. for the Wirral Division) before the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Mr. Edwin Thompson (Thompson & Capper, Ltd.) has been elected vice-chairman of the Liverpool section of the Society of Chemical Industry. [Corrected note.] Mr. Thompson, who is just completing his second year as chairman of the section, has also been made a Vice-President of the Society itself.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Wakeley Bros. (Rainham, Kent), Ltd., have applied to the Faversham Town Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—On May 7, the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance heard evidence tendered on behalf of the British Medical Association, the Salford Panel Committee, the Hampshire Panel Committee, and the Medical Practitioners' Union.

WINE-LICENCES GRANTED.—An application for a licence for the sale of medicated wines by Mr. L. G. Freckleton, chemist and druggist, Mickleover, has been granted by Derbyshire Licensing Committee.—A similar application by Mr. W. T. Frost, chemist and druggist, Worthing, has been granted by the West Sussex Licensing Committee.

SHOPPING FESTIVALS.—The value attached to shopping carnivals by Yorkshire traders is indicated by the number of towns which propose to hold such events in the near future. A festival is to commence at Bingley on June 8, and arrangements are being made for similar weeks at Bradford, Keighley, Dewsbury, and Doncaster.

POISONING.—An inquest was held at Oldland, Bristol, on May 11, on the body of Mr. Walter Johnson, chemist and druggist, who was said to be in the employ of a local pharmacist. On the previous Saturday Mr. Johnson was found lying on Oldland Common in a dying condition, and near by was a cup, from which, it is supposed, he took a dose of hydrocyanic acid. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

IN THE COURTS.—At Westminster Police Court, London, on May 9, Helen O'Brien, M.R.C.S., Worthing, charged on remand with having attempted to commit suicide (*C. & D.*, May 2, p. 632), was discharged.—At Cambridge Borough Police Court, recently, Thomas R. Toombs, porter, was charged with having stolen Treasury notes of the value of £3, the property of Mr. E. Saville Peck, Ph.C. After hearing the evidence, the magistrates dismissed the case, the Mayor advising the accused to be more careful in future.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—At its fourth session the League Health Committee passed twenty-eight resolutions. It adopted the report of its Permanent Standards Committee on the standardisation of serums and serological tests. Further, the report of the Opium Commission was

adopted, in connection with which it was decided to request the Permanent Committee of the International Bureau, in accordance with Article X of the Opium Convention of 1925 (*C. & D.*, March 14, p. 390), to state whether eucodal and dicodid should be added to the preparations dealt with by the Opium Convention.

ASSAULT CHARGE DISMISSED.—At Warwick Borough Police Court, recently, Mr. Charles Edward Young, Regent Place, described as a chemist's assistant, was summoned by Thomas Carpenter, 60 Berners Street, London, W.1, for an alleged assault. The complainant stated that a boy responded to the bell which he rang at 11 p.m. He handed a prescription to him, and the boy fetched his father, the defendant, who swore at him, ran him out of the hall, and shut the door. The defendant said that he only demurred a little because the hour was so late, and the complainant rushed into the street again. Mrs. Young, the defendant's wife, gave similar evidence. The case was dismissed.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. W. J. Galbraith, Ph.C., Carrickmacross, has been appointed a Peace Commissioner for co. Monaghan.

At an inquest held at Cartron, near Granard, on May 6, on the body of Edward Reilly, a farmer, the jury found that deceased died from strychnine poisoning, but they had no evidence to show whether or not it was self-administered.

At Bailieborough, co. Cavan, Circuit Court, on May 6, Samuel Jones, R.D., Bailieborough, appealed from the decision of District Justice Hannon fining him £15 for having, on January 20, sold methylated spirit to Wm. Coughlan without recording the sale in a book kept for that purpose. The conviction was affirmed, but the fine was reduced to £10.

Belfast

A memorial service for the late Mr. Charles H. Nesbitt, Ph.C., whose death was recorded in our issue of April 25 (p. 611), was held in the Mervue Hall, Belfast, on May 3.

In the Ulster Bankruptcy Court, on May 7, Mr. Justice Wilson, in the matter of Mr. Matthew McDonald, Ph.C. (*C. & D.*, May 9, p. 665), granted a further adjournment for a week.

Mr. M. H. Jeffries, Ph.C. (J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., North Street, Belfast), has purchased the business carried on by Mr. McMurray, Donaghadee. He is the third assistant from this company to commence business on his own account during the past few months, the previous two being Mr. S. Fyffe, Ph.C., Bangor, and Mr. Jas. Speers, R.D., Comber.

Dublin

In the Dail recently Dr. Hennessy drew attention to the handicap which the tax on bottles, etc., would place on packing chemists, but Mr. Blythe, Minister of Finance, said the profits on medicine bottles were so high that a duty of 3d. a dozen would not justify an increase in price. Mr. Johnson (Labour) suggested the imposition of a stamp duty on patent medicines. Mr. Blythe said the matter had been considered, but the administration of such a duty was so difficult that they had not yet reached a decision. Major Cooper moved to exempt medicine bottles from duty. Irish-made bottles were not noted for their accuracy, he said. The Irish glass trade was the most optimistic trade, and had actually made the Minister optimistic, which was a miracle. Mr. Blythe said the amendment covered a considerable range, and would admit more bottles than it intended. Mr. McGilligan declared the optimism was justifiable. During the war the druggists obtained all the bottles they required from one Irish firm. That firm was about to re-open. The amendment was defeated.

Scottish News

Brevities

The students of the Dundee School of Pharmacy held their annual dance in St. David's Rooms, recently. Mr. J. C. Penman acted as M.C.

Miss M. C. Angus, chemist and druggist, has acquired the branch business of Mr. A. B. Andrews, chemist and druggist, Aberaman, Aberdare.

An artistic pamphlet dealing with the warnings of eye-strain is being distributed by Mr. Peter Fenton, F.B.O.A., chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy.

The rambling section of Glasgow Pharmacy Club will visit Tilletudlem Castle on May 18, leaving the Central Station by the 10.50 a.m. train.

Edinburgh

The new secretary of the Pharmacy Athletic Club is Mr. C. S. Armour, 28 Lee Crescent, Portobello.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club played for the captain's and club's prizes at Bruntisfield on May 6. Between twenty and thirty members took out cards, with the following results:—(1) Mr. W. Woodhead, (2) Mr. R. L. Munnoch (after a tie), (3) Mr. J. Manson. (Second class), (1) Mr. M. Scott.

Colonial and Foreign News

CHLOROFORM FOR ANÆSTHESIA.—The Czechoslovak Government has issued a circular to all local authorities enjoining them to see that chloroform for anæsthesia is kept and delivered only in bottles provided with a well-fitting ground glass stopper, and in case of non-observance of this injunction to proceed against the offending pharmacist with the utmost rigour of the law.

ADVERTISING MATTER FOR SPAIN.—The customs office attached to the post office in Barcelona has issued a notice to the effect that it is forbidden to consign catalogues, printed matter, prospectuses, etc., intended as advertisements in post parcels to Spain; they must be sent at the printed matter rate, and non-observance of this rule has already entailed the payment of fines by the recipients of post parcels containing advertising matter.

MEDICAMENTS FOR TURKEY.—The General Direction of Public Health has now issued the eighth list of medicinal preparations which may be admitted into Turkey. The following preparations figure:—Argonal; arrhéomartiol; arthigon; atophanyl for injections; cinnozol; cytropine; electro-martolo; electargol (Comar); enesol; pituitary extract (Schering); hegonon; icterosan; insulin A.B.; krysolgan; medinal for injection; mutanol; novatophan; neo-hormonal; sedobrol (Roche); soluroi; S.S. urotropin (Schering); strophanthus granules and tablets (Catillon); valisan; veramon. The above list is directly transcribed from the original official circular.

RUSSIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATION.—Medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, dentists and pharmaceutical assistants in the U.S.S.R. are collectively included in the All-Russian Association of Health Workers, each profession forming a separate section of this organisation, the pharmaceutical group numbering nearly 10,000 members. The latter has now announced its adhesion to the recently formed International Assistants' Union (*C. & D.*, December 6, 1924, p. 807), following a visit to Berlin and Vienna of the Vice-President of the Russian Association, Pharmacist Aluf, who stipulated that no owners of pharmacies should be admitted to the International Assistants' Union, and that the Russian section should be represented on the executive board.

EXPLOITING THE DEAD SEA.—A geological adviser attached to the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Palestine Government has investigated the possibilities of the commercial utilisation of the brine of the Dead Sea, with special reference to the production of potash salts. The brine contains an average of 25 per

cent. of salts, of which 34 per cent. is sodium chloride, 4 to 7 per cent. potassium chloride, and about 1 per cent. magnesium bromide. It is estimated that a total of 30,000,000,000 tons of mixed salts is available in this area, of which potassium chloride constitutes 1,500,000,000 tons. On May 6 it was officially announced that the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London are prepared to receive tenders on behalf of the Palestine Government for the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea.

SUPERNUMERARY PHARMACIES IN ROME.—The Italian Pharmacy Law of 1913 establishes a ratio of 5,000 inhabitants to every pharmacy, basing the number of businesses on the population of each municipality or parish. A recent investigation by a committee appointed by the prefect of Rome shows that there are altogether 183 pharmacies within the communal confines, but whereas in the central portion of the city there are 66 businesses in excess of the now legally established quota, calculated on the actual population, in the suburbs and outlying parts the number of pharmacies does not reach the prescribed ratio by no less than 29. Consequently, there are 37 pharmacies in excess of the prescribed number, which will gradually be closed as provided by the law in question. In the meantime, nine new pharmacies are to be opened in the suburbs, to remedy the existing deficiency, and owners of businesses in the congested centre of the city will be permitted to compete for these without any restrictions.

PHARMACY IN PORTUGAL.—Portugal possesses one of the oldest pharmaceutical societies, the Sociedade Farmaceutica Lusitana, founded in 1835, but for a considerable time past pharmacy in that country has been under a cloud, and has taken practically no active part towards the advancement of the profession, nor has it made any important contributions to international science. However, recent events point to an awakening from the state of lethargy into which pharmacy has fallen in that country during the past fifty years. The members of the profession are agitating for a discussion in Parliament of a new law to regulate the exercise of pharmacy, in place of the existing antiquated laws and regulations still in force, but which are quite out of date. The last edition of the Portuguese Pharmacopœia appeared in 1876—it is now the oldest edition of a pharmacopœia in any country to be still in force—and the Sociedade Farmaceutica Lusitana has appointed a commission, composed of some of its leading members, to elaborate a new work, which is urgently required. Further, a commission composed of pharmacists of the army and navy has been appointed to investigate the most suitable methods for the analysis of drugs, medicines, water, etc., for use in both services.

LITHUANIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The new Lithuanian Customs tariff includes rates of duty for a large number of specifically enumerated drugs and chemicals. The following are the rates chargeable in litas for 1 kilo:—Compound medicines, galenic preparations, pharmaceutical specialities, 6.00 (calculated on the gross weight); salvarsan, 10.00; serums and vaccines, duty free; opium, 5.00; glycerin, 0.30; castor oil, 0.25; vanilla, saffron, 12.00; cardamoms, nutmegs, 6.00; cloves, cinnamon, ginger, star anise, etc., 1.00; pepper, pimento, laurel leaves, 0.20; dried herbs for medicinal uses, entire, 0.30 (gross weight); camphor, 1.50; borax, crude, 0.03; borax, refined, boric acid, 0.10; benzoic, formic, citric, salicylic, tartaric, phosphoric acids, 0.10; oxalic acid, oxalates, 0.50; iodine, iodides, 5.00 (gross weight); bromides, 0.80 (gross weight); caffeine, quinine, 3.00 (gross weight); opium alkaloids, strychnine, atropine, cocaine, veratrine, 20.00 (gross weight); bismuth and mercury compounds, 1.50 (gross weight); antipyrin, phenacetin, salipyrin, sulphonal, trional, salol, guaiaicol, pepsin, peptone, creosote and their preparations, 2.00 (gross weight); santolin, 6.00 (gross weight); chemical and pharmaceutical products not specifically enumerated, 1.00 (gross weight); toilet soaps, 5.00 (gross weight); other soaps, 1.50; soft soap, 0.60; tooth powders and pastes, non-alcoholic perfumes, 8.00 (gross weight); alcoholic perfumes, pomades, 20.00 (gross weight); essential oils, natural and synthetic perfumes, 6.00.

Legal Reports

Pharmacy Acts Cases.—In Bloomsbury County Court, London, on May 5, F. S. Hankinson's Pharmacy, Ltd., St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1, were fined £5 for selling Eade's Pills without having registered a superintendent with the Pharmaceutical Society. It was stated that a superintendent had been registered since the date of the sale.—In Stoke-on-Trent County Court, on May 6, T. E. Cocks, Liverpool Road, described as a chemist, was summoned in respect of a sale of Jeyes' Fluid; it was stated for the Pharmaceutical Society that this was a prosecution for the sale of a greater percentage of poison than his licence permitted. A fine of £5 was imposed.—In Carmarthen County Court, on May 8, H. Lloyd Davies, Hawks Villa, was similarly ordered to pay the prescribed penalty for having sold two bottles of lysol.

Chemical Merchant Exonerated.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on May 7, Mr. John Richard Dean, Wilson Street, E.C., was charged under the Customs Consolidation Act with having caused, in a certain matter relating to the Customs, a false declaration of value to be made in respect of five cases of chemicals and chemical manufactures imported in September 1924. Mr. John Harris, for the defence, said that Mr. Dean, who was now twenty-six years of age, joined the Army when he was seventeen, and subsequently served in the Royal Air Force. On being demobilised he could not find employment, having had no training. In the course of his search he met a Belgian named Ansay, who offered to sell him a chemical business on the understanding that he was retained to manage the import part, while Mr. Dean did the selling. Ansay was intolerant of any interference in his part of the business, and Mr. Dean knew nothing whatever about it. When the Customs officials made inquiries a system of fraud was discovered, and Ansay at once absconded. His client wished it to be stated that it was his intention to pay the sums of which the Customs had been defrauded. The summons was dismissed.

Port Wine Dispute.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on May 8, a claim was made by Bourke, Campion & Co., wine merchants, Mark Lane, E.C., against Mr. H. Dean, chemist and wine merchant, Desborough, Market Harborough, for the sum of £9 9s. 6d. for a quarter-cask of port wine supplied in November 1924. The defendant counter-claimed for £9 9s. 6d. damages for breach of warranty. Counsel for the plaintiffs said that there was no dispute as to the delivery of the port wine in question. The defendant had complained in January of a quarter-cask of port wine received in November, and the plaintiffs had made efforts to adjust the matter by offering to accept its return and replace it, or to give credit. Plaintiffs did not admit the allegations of the defendant that the wine was thick, and not up to sample. In the course of the negotiations concerning the quarter-cask, an octave of port wine was sent at the defendant's request, and plaintiffs were claiming for the value of the octave of wine. The defendant said he noticed the wine was thick on arrival, but he left it for five weeks without examining it, in the belief that it would settle in that time. He admitted that he had sold six bottles of wine from the cask in January, and subsequently complained of its quality. He also admitted that he ordered the octave. Judge Shewell Cooper said with regard to the quarter-cask that the defendant, by not complaining sooner, had accepted delivery. He gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim and also on the counter-claim, with costs.

Charge of Fraudulent Conversion.—At Greenwich Police Court, London, on May 7, Henry Charles Stanhope Bedding was summoned for fraudulently converting to his own use £90, part of a sum of £100 entrusted to him by Albert Fish, and with similarly converting to his own use sums of £100 entrusted to him by Alexander William Wilby and £100 entrusted to him by Francis Samuel Gill. Mr. Clayton supported the summons on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. L. Vine was counsel for the defence. Mr. Clayton said that

the defendant was a druggist—not a chemist, because he was not qualified—at 47 Old Woolwich Road, East Greenwich. In July 1924 he converted his business into a limited liability company, of which he was manager, and was practically the company, selling the business in consideration of 99 fully paid shares of £1 each. The defendant advertised for managers of branches, stating that a manager was required for a druggist's, that no experience was necessary, and that £100 was required as security. The £100 was to be held as security for good conduct and for the due performance of the agreement, and was to be repaid on the termination of the agreement. In the case of Fish, who was appointed manager of the business at 25 Old Dover Road, the defendant constantly grumbled, although the business had increased considerably. Fish gave notice to terminate the agreement, and in January asked for the return of his £100. The defendant told him he had not the money, and had used it in the business. Eventually Fish received £10 of his £100. In the other two cases the defendant asked Gill and Wilby to convert their £100 deposits into debenture shares.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

Frederick Charles Dawson, for the Companies Registration Office, Somerset House, produced the file of Greenwich Medicine Co., Ltd., which was registered on July 29, 1924, with a nominal capital of £100. Two shares only had been allotted. The managing director was H. C. Stanhope Bedding. On July 24 there was an agreement for the sale of the business to the company in consideration of 99 fully paid shares of £1 each. The latest address of the company on the file was 843 Old Kent Road. Francis Samuel Gill, 19 Peabody Buildings, Islington, N., insurance agent, said that in November last he saw an advertisement in the "Daily Chronicle," and called at 47 Old Woolwich Road, East Greenwich, where he saw Bedding, who said he was opening a new branch of a chemist's business at Newington Causeway. Witness agreed to take the position of manager of the new shop at £3 15s. a week. The Magistrate: Do you know anything about the business of a chemist?—No, sir. The defendant, added the witness, told him he would be taught, and that it was unnecessary to have had experience. Witness sent £50 the same day in respect of the amount to be deposited. He had a receipt for the money. Subsequently he paid the other £50 and an agreement was signed. Witness was sent at first to 25 Old Dover Road, because the other shop was not completed, and on December 3 he went to Newington Causeway. Bedding asked him to call, and then told him he wished him to invest another £50 and convert his £100 into debenture shares. He promised to consider it, and the defendant said the other managers had agreed. Witness asked him to call a meeting of the managers, and he said he would do so next day, but he did not do so; it was cancelled. Witness saw Mr. Fish, and then declined the defendant's suggestion and tendered his resignation, expiring on April 3. He did not stay on, but left the branch on March 9 on its closing, and defendant allowed him £2 a week to April 3, to enable him to look for employment. On April 5 he asked for the return of his security, and the defendant said he had no money and had used it. The takings at Newington Causeway varied from £2 to £5 a day. Cross-examined: He received wages for fifteen weeks at the full rate and £2 a week for four weeks. He had been twelve years in the insurance business, and thought he would like a change. Mr. Vine: I hope you did not do any dispensing?—No; I could not. Mr. Vine: If you had, there might have been an increase in your old business. Witness added that the business fell off; there was not enough stock. He knew that the defendant had three other branches and that he himself was managing one. He thought his £100 was to be deposited in the bank and not used in the business. He had two of defendant's cheques returned when he was receiving the £2 a week, but he received the whole £8. At the defendant's request, he made his £50 cheque payable to Stanhope Bedding, but had a receipt from him on behalf of the company. The hearing was adjourned.

The Strength of Lysol

At Bow Street Police Court, London, on May 13, Mr. Graham Campbell continued the hearing of the summonses against the Freesol Co., Ltd., Hardwidge Street, S.E., for having sold a bottle of disinfectant fluid labelled "Lysol," to which the false trade description "Lysol" was applied, and for applying such description to the bottle; and against Littlewood Brothers, St. George's Market, E.C., for selling and for having in their possession a bottle of disinfectant fluid having the same alleged false trade description (*C. & D.*, May-2, p. 636).

Mr. Sidney H. Marshall, a director of Lysol, Ltd., was recalled and further cross-examined as to his statement made at the previous hearing that it was eighteen months ago that he first became aware that the Freesol Co.'s product was on the market. The witness said he had no recollection of the matter being discussed at a board meeting of his company four years ago. He was positive that the first time he heard that a product containing only 3 per cent. of cresols was being sold as lysol was only eighteen months ago.—Mr. Neve: You also said your company only made a 50 per cent. product? Yes; we have no other product. What is your lysol B quality?—The same standard. The magistrate: How does it differ from the other?—In the raw material. We use more refined soap in the higher-priced article. Further replying to counsel, witness said that in the manufacture of B quality lysol they did not use the same care in connection with the raw materials, but it contained the same quantity of cresols. If it had been analysed and found to contain only 35 per cent. he said it was an inaccurate analysis. It was sold at different prices as a commercial proposition. Witness did not suggest that the only 3 per cent. lysol on the market was that made by the Freesol Co.; he believed there were one or two others, but he did not know of a dozen. Mr. Neve: I have about a dozen here. Will you take it that all these are made by other firms and sold as containing only 3 per cent.?—I should believe it if you say so. The 3 per cent. is an article which is only sold by grocers?—I think so. People who are not chemists, as opposed to your superior brand, which is only sold by chemists?—Yes. If anybody went to a grocer and asked for lysol, he could not get your lysol?—He could not get genuine lysol. What are the ingredients of lysol?—Cresols and soap. What oils do you use?—I object to saying what oils we use. Re-examined, Mr. Marshall said that until he heard there was a product on the market containing 3 per cent. of cresols, and to which the name "lysol" was applied, lysol in his experience had always contained 50 per cent. of cresols.

EXPERT EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Philip Hamill, physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, etc., and practising as a consultant in Harley Street, W., said he had for many years been familiar with lysol as a disinfectant of recognised potency. Since the war there had been other preparations on the market, and one accepted them as being close imitations and as containing 50 per cent. of cresols. It was towards the end of last year that witness first heard of the name "lysol" being applied to a solution containing less than 5 per cent. of phenols. At full strength, lysol was a valuable disinfectant frequently prescribed and ordered by medical men. Mr. Glyn-Jones: Suppose a person were to go to the grocer's and get a bottle of the defendant's lysol and dilute it in the same way as genuine lysol, what would be the consequence?—Well, in those strengths it could not be relied upon. Have you made tests of the disinfectant properties of the defendant company's product and compared its effect with solutions of the 50 per cent. lysol?—Yes. I found that genuine lysol was effective as a disinfectant when used in proportions of 1 in 100. When I used a 1 in 10 solution of the defendants' product in one case it did not kill the organisms, and in one case it did just kill them.

Mr. Neve objected that this evidence was not relevant to the issue. The only point the magistrate had to determine was what was lysol, and evidence as to the result of tests could only be introduced for the purpose

of prejudice. The Magistrate: Hasn't it a bearing on what the meaning of lysol is? Mr. Neve: The witness had already formed his opinion of what it is before he made the tests. Mr. Frampton observed that the witness was showing how the defendants' product deceived, which was an important point on the question of penalty. The circulars enclosed with the bottles in question resembled as closely as possible those of the true lysol, and directions were given which, according to the witness, were wholly useless for the purposes stated. The directions stated that four tablespoonfuls added to a pint of water gave an approximately 3 per cent. solution, which was nonsense on the face of it.

In further examination Dr. Hamill said he had known a doctor to prescribe lysol as strong as 1 in 10, but the defendants' lysol, even at that strength, would not be completely effective. In the directions of the product in question a 3 per cent. solution was stated to be effective for sterilising linen and utensils, but at that strength it would have no effect unless the immersion continued for a very long time. Mr. Glyn-Jones: Under "General Directions for Use" it states that the process to disinfect linen and clothing thoroughly is to soak for twenty-four hours in a solution of half a tumblerful to a gallon of water. Would that be of any use?—It is quite possible it might be in twenty-four hours. I cannot express any opinion on that. Mr. Neve, in cross-examination, quoted figures to show that the directions given on the circulars surrounding the product in question gave approximately the same strengths as in the directions with the original lysol. Dr. Hamill: But I tell the nurse to put in a teaspoonful of lysol, not 2½ oz. Mr. Neve: I suppose no medical man in the United Kingdom would go to a grocer to buy lysol?—Patients have been told to get lysol, and they can go to a grocer's shop and get this product. I would not tell them where to go. Wouldn't you tell them to go to a chemist for it?—No. Isn't it implied that when persons are directed to obtain chemical products they would get it at a chemist's?—This is a free country. I put it to you that our commodity is supplied only to grocers, and is supplied mainly for ordinary domestic use, like washing down sinks?—That is what I use the original lysol for at home. If a child picked up a bottle of the 50 per cent. lysol and drank some of it that would be the end of the child, but if some of our lysol was taken in the same way there would be nothing like the same harmful effect?—Probably, but I haven't tried it. The hearing was adjourned until June 17.

British Empire Exhibition

THE British Empire Exhibition, 1925, was opened by his Majesty the King on May 9. The Queen accompanied the King, and the Duke of York, President of the Exhibition, described the aims of the promoters in an introductory speech. After instancing benefits accruing from the Exhibition of 1924, the President said:—

"We felt that the work of education which the Exhibition represented could usefully be continued during a second season, and with your sanction and that of the majority of the Governments of the Empire, and with the generous aid of the guarantors who renewed the credits they had provided for the 1924 occasion, it was decided to continue that work in 1925."

His Majesty, in the course of his reply, made the following observations:—

"The British Empire depends for its security and prosperity on goodwill between its constituent peoples; and the one sure foundation for that goodwill is a full knowledge of our mutual aspirations, capacities, and needs. . . . This year the Exhibition has wisely decided to present its lessons in a lighter and brighter form. All who come here must receive some prompting to serious thought on their duties and responsibilities; those who come to be entertained will remain to be educated and will return to be further educated."

The spectacular features of the ceremony, which were not unlike those of a year ago, have been fully described in the daily Press.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and **R.O.** Registered Office.

E. J. ROBERTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by E. R. Hoblyn at 3 King Street, Plymouth. Directors: E. J. Roberts and D. Bell-Kidd. R.O.: 3 King Street, Plymouth.

BLACK & RICHARDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists now carried on by F. H. Richards and W. Black at 9 Church Road, Hendon. The directors are: F. H. Richards and W. Black.

INGLIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, dentists and opticians, etc. The directors are: Mrs. Sarah J. W. Inglis and Miss Winifred Inglis. R.O.: 109A King Richard's Road, Leicester.

FOSTER & DALLAS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists formerly carried on by Florence M. Evans at 1 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11. The directors are: Mrs. F. M. Evans, Miss G. M. Evans, and W. E. Mason.

PORTER & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, pill manufacturers, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, etc. The directors are: H. Stinson, Market Place, Whitwick, Leicestershire, chemist and druggist; and G. S. Taylor.

HUGGINS PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmacists, chemists, druggists, herbalists, photographic dealers, opticians, stationers, perfumers, tobacconists, etc. The directors are: H. C. Huggins and E. A. Hodson. R.O.: 153 Greyhound Road, Fulham, London, W.6.

FAIRFAX, CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To acquire the drug stores carried on as Young & Co., 116 Seymour Street, London, N.W.1, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. The directors are: G. A. F. Fairfax and Mrs. F. E. Fairfax. R.O.: 116 Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

GIBBS CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of a drug store carried on at 40 Bellenden Road, Peckham, as "Crown Drug Stores," and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. The directors are: R. J. Gibbs, Louise G. Gibbs, and A. J. Preston. R.O.: 40 Bellenden Road, Peckham, London, S.E.15.

T. H. PRICHARD & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, vendors of patent medicines, prepared foods and other proprietary articles, perfumes, soaps and toilet and sanitary requisites, opticians, photographers, etc. Director: T. H. Prichard, 83 Ashcombe Road, Weston-super-Mare, pharmacist.

BILLOWZONE, LTD.—Capital £20,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with T. Brooks and R. D. Crawshaw; to acquire the trade name Billowzone; to manufacture, sell and export the chemical preparation known thereby; and to carry on business as manufacturing wholesale and retail chemists, advertisement contractors, etc. The directors are:—E. M. Gorst, W. C. Beevor, R. D. Crawshaw, and M. Napier. Solicitor: C. S. Tomlinson, 161 New Bond Street, London, W.

GOSMEDTORGPON.—Particulars filed pursuant to Section 274 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act. Capital 7,000,000 chervonetz roubles. Incorporated in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in 1924, for the production of chemical, chemico-pharmaceutical, galenic, dressing, perfumery, microbiological, organo-therapeutic, and other preparations, etc. The British address is at 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1, where Mrs. V. M. Polovtsev, D.Ph., is authorised to accept service of process.

BEEBLE PRODUCTS Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £35,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the British Cyanides Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, workers, importers and exporters of and dealers in chemicals of all kinds, synthetic syrups, resins, condensation products, gums, lacquers, varnishes, paints, decorative articles of all kinds, moulding powders and products, laminated and plastic sheet, pulp, paper, wood, asbestos, china clay, and fillers, cotton fabrics, films, cellulose and rubber, chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are:—C. G. Osborne, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. L. Ogilby, D.S.O., and K. M. Chance, M.A. R.O.: 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

NEW BRITISH SYPHON Co., LTD.—Capital, £200,000. Objects: To acquire the business of syphon manufacturers, engineers, importers, and founders, carried on by the British Syphon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and all or any of the properties, assets and liabilities of that company, to adopt an agreement with the said company and its liquidator, and to carry on the said business, and that of glass bottle manufacturers, blowers, cutters, engravers, embossers, sand blasters, designers and makers of ornamental glassware, drug dealers, grinders and packers, mineral water box and packing case makers, general manufacturers, brokers and dealers in engineering materials, etc. The minimum cash subscription is seven shares. The directors are: Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Eugster, D.S.O.; R. H. Durler; I. Anderson, and H. M. Graham. R.O.: 95A Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

COMET CHEMICAL Co., LTD.—On the petition of the receiver for debenture holders, an order for the compulsory winding up of the Comet Chemical Co., Ltd., was granted by Mr. Justice Eve on May 5. Counsel for the petitioner said he was a judgment creditor for £936.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LTD.—The directors have decided to recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent., again making 10½ per cent. The allocation to reserve is increased from £88,015 to £93,000, and the suspense account receives £170,000, against £150,000, a balance of £90,000 being carried over, against £86,482 at March, 1924.

BRITISH CYANIDES Co., LTD., have issued a circular, in which it is stated that the continued depression in trade has unfavourably affected normal business, but the savings in overhead expenses will result in the loss shown on the current year's working being much less than for the previous year. The company is now manufacturing from its normal supply of raw material a product claimed to be the first fluid synthetic resin which is colourless, odourless and transparent ever offered to the public. A new company has been formed, called the Beetle Products Co., Ltd., to purchase resin from the company and to develop some of the many industrial uses to which it can be put. A large-scale experiment, whose objective was mechanical operation, has been carried through on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and for several weeks this process ran smoothly and well. Trouble then developed in two of the four retorts, which necessitated the furnace being closed down. Mr. E. C. Rossiter, for many years chief chemist to the company, has joined the Board as technical director.

PARKES CHEMISTS, LTD.—The annual general meeting was held on May 7, at 65 Harwood Street, N.W., Mr. Darryll Warnford-Davis, chairman of the company, presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Warnford-Davis said that this was the first annual general meeting since the company's name had been modernised to "Parkes Chemists, Ltd." The directors regarded that change as a definite step in the development of the company, and it marked what they all hoped would prove to be the commencement of a renewed era of prosperity. In view of the general condition of the trade of the country, the directors, he said, were of opinion that the figures they had been able to put before the shareholders were satisfactory. Both trading profits and interest on investments were a trifle better, and general expenses had been reduced still

further by £511. That was a very satisfactory figure and one that necessitated a very close control on expenditure. Repairs and renewals had, however, cost considerably more, and it was hardly necessary to mention that all that money had been well spent and was absolutely necessary. They had still £4,221 invested in Five per Cent. National War Bonds. That was, of course, less than last year, but he (the chairman) had clearly stated last year that more money would be required for the conduct of the business, and that therefore there would be a decrease under that heading on the next occasion. Stock was up by £3,311, but that included one branch more than last year—namely, at East Molesey. They had found it necessary to stock an ever-increasing number of articles in order that they might meet the demands of the public. During the year the freehold of the company's branch at Brixton had been purchased, and the directors were satisfied that they had made a very excellent bargain. Shop premises improvement account had been increased during the year. It was absolutely essential to keep the company's premises up to date and fitted in a suitable way for the display of the numerous fancy articles which they were now in a position to offer to the public. They were much indebted to their managing director, Mr. Edward Salthouse, whose general good judgment had contributed largely to the results obtained. The report (*C. & D.*, May 9, p. 669) was unanimously adopted.

CHLOROPHYL AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, LTD.—First meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held in London on May 7. Mr. J. B. Thompson, official receiver, reported that the company was formed as a private company in March 1921, under the title of Charles Richter & Co., Ltd., with a nominal capital of £1,000. The present title was adopted in October 1921, and the nominal capital was eventually increased to £40,000. The promoters were Messrs. Richter & de Rees, and the last-named gentleman was appointed managing director at a salary of £400 per annum, with an additional £300 per annum in respect of expenses. In August 1922 a fresh agreement was entered into, whereby Mr. de Rees became entitled to £1,000 per annum for eighteen years. The issued capital was £19,740, of which £9,742 was subscribed for cash. The principal commodity in which the company dealt was Phyllosan, manufactured by Chlorosan A.G., Berne, whose principal agents were the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute, of Berne, and from that body this company obtained the sole selling agency for the United Kingdom, the Colonies and various foreign countries. The agency was for a period of twenty-five years. The accounts showed a total loss of £14,490; the loss was principally in connection with advertising. Early in 1924 Mr. de Rees entered into negotiations with the United Kingdom Advertising Co., Ltd., for the purpose of arranging a scheme of advertising. Mr. A. E. Bundy, of the United Kingdom Co., was appointed a director of this company, and guaranteed an overdraft to the extent of £1,000. That sum was received from the United Kingdom Co. in return for £1,000 shares, and the money was returned to the United Kingdom Co. as a deposit for advertisements. About that time another patent medicine was being attacked by a well-known paper, and that indirectly prejudiced the prospects of this company. The failure was attributed to insufficient capital and to the fact that the heavy advertising expenses did not produce the desired results. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed liabilities £7,772, against assets valued at £2,061. The stock of Phyllosan, returned as an asset, £892, had been sold to the Swiss Serum and Vaccine Institute of Berne for £125 in cash and the withdrawal of that body's claim as a creditor of the company for £1,667. In addition Mr. de Rees undertook to withdraw his claim to £41 for arrears of salary and any claim he might have against the company for breach of contract. It was hoped that eventually the unsecured creditors would receive a dividend of between 1s. and 2s. in the £. The liquidation was left in the hands of the official receiver. The following are among the creditors:—Robinson & Sons, Ltd., £13; Thomas Waide & Son, Ltd., £26.

Chemists' Dental Society

THE annual meeting of the Chemists' Dental Society was held at Holland Park Hall, London, W., on May 7. The President (Mr. F. R. Sutcliffe, Buxton) was in the chair, and among those present were Councillor F. C. Ashford (Northampton), Vice-President; Mr. F. T. Smith, J.P. (co. Antrim), President of the Irish Branch; Mr. J. J. Laws (Fulham), treasurer; Mr. S. V. Brook (Clapham), auditor; H. Morgan (Somersham); S. Davis (Chesham); B. L. Workman (Leytonstone); G. I. Williams (Maesteg); and J. W. Roberts, Tavistock Place, London, W.C., secretary. The President, in reviewing the progress of the Society during the past year, briefly epitomised the present position of the dental profession, the work of the Dental Board, the Joint Committee of the Approved and Dental Societies, and the Public Dental Service Association. The Joint Committee had inaugurated a scale of charges, specification of materials, Reference Committees, and methods of control and discipline for dentists. The scheme was functioning satisfactorily, and although thousands of cases had been treated, complaints to the Joint Committee were practically non-existent. The honorary secretary was on the Central Committee of the P.D.S.A., and members had been advised to join this body, but it appeared that the Ministry of Health found a difficulty in giving to one association the sole right to do dental treatment for insured persons, and if this view held it would necessitate an extension of the activities of the C.D.S. in Insurance work, a suggestion which met with the approval of the members who object to having to join other societies. In a discussion the secretary was instructed to take a resolution to the Joint Committee that dental letters should be sent direct to the patients, and not to the local agents. The treasurer (Mr. J. J. Laws) presented the balance sheet, showing an increased bank balance, and a notice of motion was given to decrease the annual subscription after this year. It was pointed that already dentists who were also qualified chemists were entitled through the C.D.S. to obtain higher insurance for a much lower premium than was being charged to other dentists. Mr. F. T. Smith, J.P. (President of the Irish Branch), who was welcomed by the chairman, spoke of the conditions in Ireland, indicating the trouble in preventing canvassing and breaches of the 1921 Dentists Act. He contended that the annual retention fee of £5 by the Dental Board should be reduced, and pointed out the injustice to Ulster, as there was no charge for dental registration in the Irish Free State. He also advocated a more complete co-operation between the C.D.S. in England and the Irish members, who, he said, were not sufficiently informed as to the proceedings, and obtained a promise from the secretary to send them full Insurance particulars. The following are members of the Council for the coming year: Messrs. Sutcliffe, Brownbill, Laws, Brook, Templar Malins, Grantham, Williams, Ashford, Roberts, Davis, Morgan, Tasker, Smith, and Bustard; Mr. F. C. Ashford was elected *President*, Mr. F. T. Smith, J.P., *Vice-President*; Mr. J. J. Laws, *Treasurer*; and Mr. S. V. Brook, *Auditor*. Mr. J. W. Roberts, on his re-election as honorary secretary, stated that he had attended every meeting of the Joint Committee and the Central Committee, and sometimes he had been the only 1921 dentist present. It was a great tax on his time, but as long as he felt that he might be of use to dentists or to the C.D.S. he would endeavour to attend. Mr. F. C. Ashford's first duty on taking the chair was the presentation of a gold watch and gold-mounted fountain pen, both suitably inscribed, to the retiring President, Mr. F. R. Sutcliffe, who, he said, was the first President of the Chemists' Dental Society to occupy the chair for three consecutive years, 1922-3 and 4, and he had been in office during some of the busiest times of the Society's existence. Mr. Sutcliffe, in his reply, thanked the Society for their appreciation, and paid tribute to the late Mr. Benson Harries, also to the present secretary and Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, M.P.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Blackburn.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on May 12, a scheme was approved in connection with the testing of medicines and appliances, and it was stated that Mr. C. Edward Sage, London, had been appointed analyst for that purpose for the North-Western area of England. During March 23,962 prescriptions were dispensed in Blackburn, dispensing fees amounting to £453; cost of ingredients, £375. The average cost per prescription was 8.3d.

Darlington.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, it was reported that a resolution had been forwarded to the committee by the Local Medical and Panel Committee, pointing out that the action of the co-operative societies in allowing prescriptions issued by practitioners under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts to rank for dividend to patients who are also members of the co-operative societies is entirely opposed to the spirit of the Act. The local Medical and Panel Committee, therefore, urged the Insurance Committee to put this matter before the Ministry of Health, in the hope that something may be done to remedy the abuse. The meeting decided that the Darlington Co-operative Society should be asked to discontinue giving checks for prescriptions. The clerk reported that the Ministry of Health scheme for testing drugs and appliances had been considered in conjunction with the scheme at present in operation in the area. The committee desired to retain the special subcommittee previously appointed to devise a scheme, in order to deal with that of the Minister. The committee was also of opinion that one container in the case of medicaments should be retained by the chemist.

Devon.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee at Exeter, on April 22, it was reported that the attention of the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee had been drawn to the case of an Insurance chemist who was offering prizes to people who brought him their prescriptions to dispense. The Committee deprecated such conduct in connection with dispensing, and had forwarded a copy of the advertisement to the Ministry of Health. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee had received from the Ministry of Health a scheme for testing drugs and appliances. The scheme would be carried out by the Pharmaceutical Services Subcommittee. Asked by a medical practitioner whether brandy was available for insured patients, the Insurance Committee has refused to give any general ruling admitting brandy as a medicine chargeable to the drug fund. The number of chemists on the Committee's list on January 1 was 180, as compared with 176 at the corresponding period of last year.

Essex.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on April 28, Mr. J. H. Burrows, J.P., presiding. The Finance Subcommittee reported that provision had been made for payment to practitioners at the rate of 1s. 3d. per annum for every hundred persons in respect to the supply of drugs and appliances necessarily or ordinarily administered by a practitioner, the amount due being £137 17s. 3d. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee reported that arrangements with the chemists in Chelmsford and Romford had been made for a satisfactory service to be given by rota on the early closing day. With regard to Leyton and Leytonstone, a special subcommittee had been appointed to make similar arrangements at an early date. The total number of prescriptions dispensed during the fourth quarter of the year 1924 was 219,750, against 208,148 in 1923, and the total cost was £8,250 9s. 5d., against £7,864 19s. 6d. The cost of insulin supplied during the quarter was £73 10s. 2d., and serums and vaccines amounted to £26 4s. The Medical Benefit Subcommittee further reported that a draft scheme had been prepared in regard to the testing of medicine. It was reported that the following had been elected to serve as deputies on the Pharmaceutical

Service Subcommittee:—Mr. G. F. Deeth, Mr. J. E. Evans and Mr. W. E. Gaze.

Huntingdonshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on May 5, the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee reported having considered a complaint against a chemist for failure to obtain the prompt dispensing of a prescription. It was agreed that the chemist's attention be directed to the terms of service and the necessity of strict adherence to them.

Nottingham.—The report presented at the meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on May 11, showed that during the twelve months ended December 31 349,547 prescriptions were issued to insured persons, at a cost of £11,070 10s. 3d.; the number of insured persons in the area on April 1 was 147,614.

Preston.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on May 7, a scheme was submitted for testing of medicines supplied to insured persons. Dr. Pimblett said now that prescriptions were liable for analysis the panel patients should have no complaints to make about the quality or colour of their medicine. Mr. Pemberton (chairman) said, as far as Preston was concerned, there had been no complaints in regard to medicines.

Staffordshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on May 2, it was reported that the number of Insurance prescriptions dispensed during the year was 760,279, and the total drug bill amounted to £28,823. The net cost of administration was £4,486, which was equivalent to 4.2d. per insured person. The Ministry of Health scheme for the testing of medicines supplied to insured persons by chemists was adopted.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on May 8. Mr. A. A. Dick (Bellshill) in the chair. A difficulty had arisen as to the pricing of an insulin syringe now included in the schedule of prescribed appliances. A chemist had supplied a special syringe for insulin, and the Scottish Board of Health had indicated that another syringe could be supplied costing less than quarter of the price of the specially-graduated insulin syringe. It was pointed out that if an ordinary syringe was to be regarded as sufficient when an insulin syringe is ordered, there should be a clear instruction to that effect, both to panel practitioners and panel chemists. The memorandum issued in connection with the cost of medicines in Ayr County and correspondence in connection therewith was submitted. It was unanimously agreed to regard the matter as satisfactorily completed. The draft report on prescribing of the Joint Committee, consisting of four representatives of the executive of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, four representatives of the British Medical Association Scottish Committee, and four representatives of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) was submitted. The document was now completed and in process of preparation, to be issued to all panel practitioners in Scotland. It was anticipated that the suggestions in the document would tend to secure economy without interfering with complete efficiency. The committee considered in detail the suggestions as to evidence to be submitted to the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance.

Forfarshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, recently, it was reported that the drug bills are increasing to a considerable extent, and the Drugs Account Committee of the Association of Insurance Committees are instituting inquiries. The total chemists' bills for 1924 amounted to £2,418 15s. 4d., against £1,898 5s. 9½d. for 1923.

THE RESULT OF ADVERTISING.—So many customers visited the premises of a Blackburn firm who lately advertised their goods at special prices on a market day that a summons for causing a crowd to collect ensued. The defendants agreed to prevent obstruction in future so far as possible.

Fire Extinguishing in 1805

THE history of fire extinguishers is a subject rather outside the scope of these columns; but the following letter, which has been forwarded to us by Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, is of particular interest as an illustration of the difficulty of suppressing an outbreak in days when the appliances obtainable—with an effort—were of primitive description:—

Sun Street 6 oclock 8th 8th Mo 1805.

DEAR ELIZABETH,—Mother had thy Letter yesterday and my having so little leisure and her so much I am to write one to thee—Sister William & Daughter are with us they went all to Plaistow on third day all there well as could be expected, the girl a fine girl & so forth. Mother & Self are better of our colds—the fire at Plough Court was on this wise—W. Allen was in the wholesale cellar abt 7 on 7 day evg—soon after thisumes of Vitriol alarmed them, from whence none could discover, W.A. went into the cellar with a candle, theumes extinguished the flame and would soon have extinguished his, if he had not quickly retired, he could see a Red glow among the Straw, no flames then, soon however the House was filled insufferably with Vitriolicumes & flames rose in the cellar, a few Bottles of Aether burst & came up the openings in Vivid white flames bursting like gunpowder, the Sun Fire office was applied to but no water could at first be procured from the Plugs, a Supply by Pails & Buckets was procured from their own worm Tub and from the Neighbours Cisterns, some holes were cut in the floor by the dauntless Firemen, and about 9 the fire to the astonishment of every one was suppressed without proceeding further than the cellar, even some Bottles of Aether had boiled over without catching flame, there was about £1,000 worth of Camphor in Boxes perhaps a fourth of it damaged or lost—Wm. Allen was sadly fatigued, F. Eliot junr happened to be at W. Phillips, and ready to assist—We do begin to be seriously apprehensive of the Invasion being soon and suddenly attempted, if you do not return soon it is not at all unlikely you may be put to some inconvenience if not to suffering, under Providence I look to your under Writer it would be a bad thing to be on the coast if any great battle should happen—

We unite in Love to Party & Self
thy affectionate Father
ROBT. HOWARD

G. had bathed twice when the last journal came off and it seemed to agree with him.

Messrs. Howards, in a covering letter, write:—"The letter is written by Robert Howard, who was the father of Luke Howard, the founder of our firm. In 1805 Luke Howard was apparently still in partnership with William Allen, at Plough Court. The Elizabeth to whom the letter is addressed was Luke Howard's sister, and was staying at Ramsgate at that time." It is hardly necessary for us to add that William Allen was at that time senior partner in the business now known as Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and that he became the first President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. According to information supplied on a previous occasion, Luke Howard was in partnership with him from 1797 to 1807.

Wills

MR. JOHN HEALD BRADWALL, chemist and druggist, 103 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield, who died on March 30, left estate of the gross value of £2,286, with net personalty £1,957. Probate has been granted to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Bradwall, of the same address.

IODINE CONTENT OF FLOUR.—Results employed by the public analyst to the Metropolitan borough of Poplar (Mr. Albert E. Parkes, F.I.C.) include the following figures for the iodine content (iodine \times 1.2 = sodium iodide) of flour:—White flour, less than 1 in 5,000,000; whole meal, 2.5 in 1,000,000.

The Royal Society

THE exhibits at the spring conversazione of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, on May 13, were perhaps not quite so numerous as usual. The botanical contributions included a series of slides, shown under the microscope by Mr. W. C. F. Newton, illustrating the origin and evolution of the bivalent chromosomes in the micro and megaspore mother cells of *Tulipa*, and examples of "graft-hybrids" resulting from combinations made between *Solanum lyespersicum*, *S. luteum* and *S. guineense*. Dr. H. W. Dudley and Dr. O. Rosenheim demonstrated the peculiar crystals which form spontaneously in semen, first described by Lecuwenhoek in 1678, and more recently by Böttcher in 1865, now known to be the phosphate of spermine. This base— $C_{12}H_{26}N_4$ —is, however, not specific to semen, and new methods of isolation have led to its preparation in quantity from almost all animal tissues, while its presence in yeast has also been established. Spatulas made from a rod of pure nickel, capable of resisting anything but the strongest acids, and simple models for illustrating the principles of stereo-isomerism, made from small pieces of cork, pins and sealing wax, were exhibited by Dr. F. D. Chattaway. A method of detecting differences of colour in sources of light now being adopted at the National Physical Laboratory as a preliminary to the standardisation of electric lamps was demonstrated by Mr. T. H. Harrison. A rubidium and a sodium cell are connected in series, and the two cells exposed to the same illuminant, whereby the difference in sensitiveness to green, yellow and blue is reflected in the strength of the photo-electric currents when balanced against each other. This method can also be used to measure variations in temperature. Wireless apparatus used by Sir Oliver Lodge in 1894, Senatore Marconi's first tuned transmitter, and four original Fleming valves were contributed by the Science Museum. The Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., had an exhibit comprising a wide range of laboratory apparatus made of transparent and opaque pure fused quartz, while the Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., demonstrated the Shakespear katharometer, an instrument permitting the partial separation of two gases from a uniform mixture, the measurement of the respiration of a plant, or single insect, etc. The earliest English telescope, bearing the name and date "Iacob Cynigham 1661" was shown by Mr. G. H. Gabb. The body, of a curious trumpet shape, is made of wood, covered with red leather, with ornaments in fine gold tooling, a remarkably fine piece of workmanship still in perfect condition; the two draw tubes are covered with the characteristic marbled paper of the Charles II period, the lens at each end being protected by a circular leather-covered wooden cap.

Business Changes

T. A. BONELL, LTD., chemists, have opened a pharmacy at 299 Wakefield Road, Bradford.

MR. S. CHAPMAN, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 25 Grand Parade, Friern Barnet, London, N.12.

MR. E. N. HOLDING, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Evans & Co. (Ealing), Ltd., 114 Church Elm Lane, Dagenham.

HILL & Co. (CHEMISTS), LTD., 62 Buttermarket Street, Warrington, have taken over the business of Mrs. B. M. Stockton, 306 Liverpool Road, Sankey Bridges.

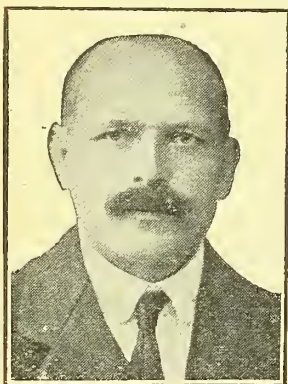
MR. H. BARNETT, chemist and druggist, 110 High Street, Hythe, has opened a business at Sidley, Bexhill. Mr. Horace Barnett, chemist and druggist, will be in charge.

P. WHIPMAN & Co., LTD., have ceased trading, and the business of dealer in drugs and chemicals is being carried on by Mr. Philip Whipman, St. Dunstan's House, 8 Cross Lane, London, E.C.3, with the same staff and in the same premises. Mr. Whipman was apprenticed to the late Herbert Hymans and has had twenty-two years' connection with the drug trade.

A Siberian University

BY PROFESSOR DR. A. VRGOČ, DIRECTOR OF THE
PHARMACOGNOSTIC INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB.

PRIOR to the war Siberia possessed only one University, in Tomsk, but under the Bolshevik régime many Russian scientific institutes sought refuge in that vast country, and out of these Admiral Koltschak formed two new Universities, in Irkutsk and in Vladivostok, both of which, however, were very inadequately provided with apparatus, books and other indispensable teaching adjuncts. The University of Tomsk is housed in ten three-storied buildings situated in a park on the outskirts of the town. The pharmaceutical institute comprises twelve rooms, of which five were completely destroyed during the revolution in 1917. During the winter term of 1919-1920 I acted as auxiliary assistant for pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmacognosy in this institute [the writer was at that time a prisoner of war in the hands of the Bolsheviks.—EDITOR]. The director, Professor Alexandroff, treated me with every courtesy, even to the extent of entrusting me with the keys of the building. A thorough search failed to bring to light a



PROFESSOR DR. A. VRGOČ

single microscope, and on inquiry I was informed that two microscopes had been lent to the professor of pathological anatomy, while Professor Alexandroff assured me that his own instrument was useless and would have to be sent to Germany to be repaired. Very reluctantly he agreed to let me have it, when I discovered that dirt and rust were alone responsible for its condition, and all it needed was a thorough cleansing. The materia medica collection was kept in the professor's study, and included about 1,000 drugs, among which were many rare specimens from Tibet, Turkestan and Mongolia, *inter alia*, two specimens of *Agaricus albus* from the Arctic Ocean each of one metre diameter. In the same room there was a piano—doubtless the only pharmaceutical institute in the world to boast of one. Professor Alexandroff is a talented musician, and in addition to holding the chairs of pharmaceutical, organic and inorganic chemistry, pharmacognosy, and Sanskrit, he also gives lectures in the University on the theory and history of music. Owing to the extreme cold, the thermometer registered between -30° and -45° C. (-22° to -49° F.), I usually remained until late, about 10 p.m., in the institute. One day I was requested by Professor Alexandroff to leave on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m., and for long I was unable to ascertain the reason for my exclusion, until the porter informed me that on these days musical entertainments, with singing and dancing, were held in the pharmaceutical institute. The tastes of the director were reflected in the library, two-thirds of the books bore no relation to science; there were no English, French or German scientific journals, no modern pharmaceutical or pharmacognostic works. During the winter term, which lasted from the middle of October to the middle of January, three hours a week were devoted to lectures on materia medica, and two hours to practical work in pharmacognosy, in addition to three hours of pharmaceutical chemistry. Practical work in chemistry was done in the laboratory from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and again from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. During this term Professor Alexandroff described in outline some thirty drugs, dwelling particularly on their chemical constituents; for instance, when lecturing on cinchona or opium, he would fill the blackboard with complicated structural formulas of their alkaloids—he is the author of a small text-book on pharmacognosy, one-third of which is devoted to structural formulas—

which to the majority of his 500 students were totally incomprehensible. As regards practical exercises, each student had an opportunity every second week of viewing in a very casual manner under the microscope slide preparations of thirteen drugs, but no instruction was given in the methods of examining drugs. One day the professor came to me and said: "Anton Petrovich Vergotch, I have a request to make, kindly prepare a few slides of drugs which we require, and for which an order cannot now be placed in Germany." He watched me the whole time I was engaged on this work, talking incessantly to the youthful assistant, exhorting him to learn from me how to make these slides. The fact was that this assistant teacher of materia medica did not know how to prepare specimens for microscopic examination; indeed, I was quite ignorant regarding his attainments; nevertheless, he was a member of a commission for exploring the mineral ores of Lake Baikal. Professor Alexandroff was very pleased with my first slide preparation—fol. cannab. ind.—and on the following day began his lecture with "Our last lecture dealt with Cannabis Indica, and you have seen a slide which Anton Petrovich Vergotch has prepared just as good as the best that are made in Germany." The students arrived about 10 a.m., the assistants about 11 a.m., and the professor at 11.30, half-an-hour before giving his lecture. Nobody paid the slightest attention to the students, who were left to their own devices, and were quite incapable of putting together the simplest chemical apparatus. The students of pharmacy did not receive any scientific training, no attempt was made to explain basic phenomena; they simply acquired a certain degree of knowledge quite mechanically, without grasping or understanding the underlying principles. They were required to carry out a few quite simple experiments, such as the liberation of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide, and to be able to describe these in detail. The examinations, too, were conducted on novel lines; instead of appearing before a board, the professor alone acts as examiner. For each subject all the questions, about 500, are set forth in a printed form, a copy of which is handed to each student on matriculating. The following are some of the questions:—What are pills and how are they prepared? What are alcohols, acids, esters? What is cinchona? When holding an examination for the pharmaceutical qualification, Professor Alexandroff would ask the candidate, "What is Cortex Frangulae?" If the latter failed to answer this question, he read out the next one, "What are alcohols?" And if the candidate was unable also to answer the third question then he had failed in the examination, but could present himself again in eight days' time, and after two or three attempts on these lines he would assuredly succeed in passing the examination. The educational standard of the medical practitioners holding the position of professors in the University of Tomsk may be gauged from the fact that in prescriptions they write "natrium bichloratum" to designate sodium chloride. And yet Tomsk is the cultural centre of Central Asia, the meeting point of Western, Eastern, Chinese and Central Asiatic medicine. It would be an easy task to obtain many medicinal plants from Mongolia, Tibet and Northern China in current use and highly prized for their virtues by these peoples, for the purpose of establishing their botanical origin and chemical constituents. Valuable new therapeutic agents might be discovered in Mongolian, Chinese and Tibetan pharmacies, but so long as scientific instruction is imparted in this slipshod manner, and future pharmacists are given no practical training in the different branches of knowledge pertaining to their profession, the University of Tomsk cannot be expected to afford opportunities for systematic study, or to contribute to the advancement of chemistry, pharmacy or pharmacognosy.

NEW GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The draft of the new German customs tariff is now complete, and its essential features were discussed at a meeting of the German Cabinet on May 11. It remains to be seen whether it will be submitted to the Reichsrat for its approval; after examination by that body it will be presented to the Reichstag.

Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa

WE have received a copy of the agenda to be discussed at the Conference of Pharmaceutical Societies held at Durban on April 21, and we give below the more interesting of the resolutions brought forward, the name of the constituent society submitting the resolution being in italics.

That in view of the overcrowding in our profession in the matter of apprentices and assistants, it is desirable to limit the number of apprentices, in the ratio of one apprentice to one qualified man in each pharmacy.—*Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association. Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.*

That the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies be asked to make an emphatic protest in connection with the selling of such articles as barium carbonate, arsenical sheep medicines, etc., by any Government Department to the detriment of the legitimate trade of the chemists and druggists of South Africa.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange Free State.*

That whereas some doubt appears to exist regarding the status of certain of the affiliated societies, and that whilst nothing should be done to in any way interfere with the autonomy of any affiliated society, this Congress is of the opinion that it is advisable for the titles of the affiliated societies to be changed so as to better reflect their relation to one another, and thus the affiliated societies should in future be known as:—

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Bloemfontein and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Capetown and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Durban and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (East London and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Grahamstown and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Johannesburg and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Kimberley and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Pietermaritzburg and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Port Elizabeth and District Branch)

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (Pretoria and District Branch).—*Natal Pharmaceutical Society.*

That as reciprocity has been arranged between the Cape, Transvaal and Natal, the Orange Free State is penalised by being excluded from this arrangement, the Associated Society approaches the Pharmacy Boards of the Union to arrange the inclusion of the Orange Free State in the reciprocal agreement.—*Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province.*

That if the Minister in charge finds that the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill is not likely to come before Parliament this session, the part affecting pharmacy be deleted from the Bill and be brought before Parliament as a separate Bill immediately.—*Pharmaceutical Society of Orange Free State.*

That all reference to pharmacy in the Medical and Pharmacy Bill be deleted and a special Bill be formulated to govern the practice of pharmacy.—*P.E. and Districts Chemists' Association.*

The above to be taken together as one resolution.

That the time is opportune to press for reciprocity (Pharmaceutical) between the Union of South Africa, Great Britain, British Possessions and Ireland.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.*

That when chemists return prescriptions to their customers they should clearly mark each item with the private mark, "Mel Boracis," which is the mark generally adopted.—*Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association.*

That in the general interests of the pharmaceutical profession, this Congress considers that it would be advantageous to have an annual conference for the consideration of subjects bearing directly on the profession of pharmacy as is the practice of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. That such conference be open to any member of an affiliated society. That the executive be instructed to arrange accordingly.—*Natal Pharmaceutical Society.*

That the executives of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa report progress at least quarterly to the affiliated societies to enable the societies to keep their members informed of the activities of the Association.—*Pharmaceutical Association of Cape Province.*

That in cases where there is a chemist within two miles of the doctor's consulting room, doctors should be prohibited from dispensing their own prescriptions.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange Free State.*

That the dispensing of doctors' prescriptions be confined solely to registered chemists and druggists within a five-mile radius.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.*

The above to be taken together as one resolution.

That this Conference discuss the desirability of confining the sales of all medicinal preparations to qualified chemists only.—*Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association.*

That the sale of all medicines, poisonous or non-poisonous, be strictly confined to registered chemists and druggists (five-mile radius).—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.*

The above to be taken together as one resolution.

That the Conference impress upon the Government the injustice of the present procedure whereby various Government Departments import manufactured pharmaceutical preparations and packed drugs easily obtainable in the Union, to the detriment of South African industry in general and of the spirit-producing industry in particular.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province.*

That representations be made by this Congress to the effect that the purchase by the Union and Provincial Governments of medical supplies from outside the Union, and the practice of Government Departments supplying medical requirements direct to private individuals, is unfair to all branches of the chemists' profession.—*Natal Pharmaceutical Society.*

The above to be taken together as one resolution.

That the Associated Societies be asked to ascertain from the Minister of Public Health the reason why the principal veterinary officer's authority (under definition I of the Schedule of the regulations *re* habit-forming drugs) has been refused to chemists and druggists who have been practising as veterinarians for many years.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange Free State.*

Strongly to recommend that the practice of pharmacy be confined to Europeans, particularly as regards the Union of South Africa.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.*

That the Weights and Measures Act be so amended to avoid annually stamping our dispensing weights and interference with our dispensing scales.—*Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association.*

That this Congress is of the opinion that more stringent regulations for the control of the sale of methylated spirit throughout the Union should be brought into operation by the Government at the earliest possible date.—*Natal Pharmaceutical Society.*

That to extend the scope and activities and to raise the status of chemists the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies pledges itself to use all possible influence to create an examination for pharmaceutical chemists of higher grade than the present chemists' and druggists' examination, subjects to include bacteriology, microscopy, urine testing, blood sugar estimation, etc., the holder of the diploma to be registered and recognised as a qualified bacteriologist, etc. This higher grade examination to be included in the forthcoming Bill, or, if it is deemed inadvisable to further amend the draft ordinance, to urge the Board to be formed under the Act to adopt same.—*Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange Free State.*

That this Conference discuss the practice of medical men of prescribing patent and proprietary medicines and mixtures in their prescriptions which is detrimental to the financial position of chemists.—*Eastern Districts Pharmaceutical Association.*

ADDRESSING a meeting in London on May 4, Sir Charles Wakefield, Master of the Spectacle Makers' Company, mentioned that at present 1,600 persons hold that distinction.

DEATHS UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.—The recently issued statistical review of the Registrar-General for England and Wales includes a table showing the number of "deaths under or connected with the administration of anæsthetics" for the years 1911-22 inclusive. After varying between 261 and 305 in the nine years 1911-19, the number suddenly increased to 366 in 1920, and has remained at a higher level (337, 335) than before the rise. The percentage of cases in which chloroform is used alone has fallen from 66 in 1911 to 24 in 1922; cases in which no chloroform is used have increased during this period from 12 per cent. to 40 per cent. The review adds that the statistics do not give sufficient information to justify any interference.

Modern Physico-Chemistry in its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

X.—The Flow of Fluids—Part IV.

CONSTANCY is an essential basis of measurement which, so far, has not been evident as regards matter (Article I) or time (Article VIII), and the flow of space (or displacement of the ether) follows the universal rule of variability. Disorder is so general in nature that any apparent regularity is so impressive that even the trained mind is apt to jump at conclusions; and in this connection there is possibly not anything more deceptive than the flow of a fluid, whether this be a jet of water or a light ray. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between pulses and actual displacement or flow of a fluid medium. Fig. 7 in Part I of the Flow of Fluids (Article VII) illustrated the merging of separate jerks of water into a continuous jet-like flow, but the pulsation may occur without actual flow if the ball, which acts as a valve, is not lifted. At the end of Article VII it also was pointed out that the stability of the jet was due to variation in velocity in different parts of the same stream section; and further probing into this phenomenon is necessary because it accounts for the existence of the tubes of flowing ether constituting light rays

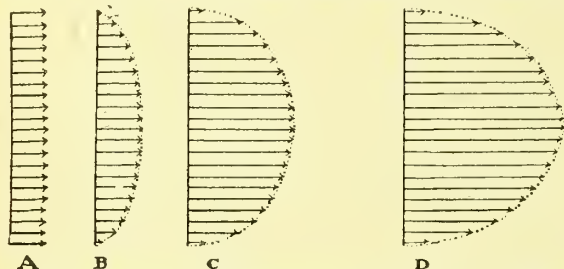


FIG. 9.—Diagrammatic representation of water flow in a 5-in. main. A. Lines representing theoretical velocity of 2 feet per second. B. Actual velocity-distribution curve formed by length of lines representing actual velocities on same scale as A. C. Velocity-distribution at 4 ft. per second. D. Ditto at 9 ft. per second.

and affords a possible origin of the electron. A light ray is a jet of ether so prolonged in space and so small in section that it is an ideal representation of the line of force so beloved of mathematical physicists.

In order to simplify the quantitative aspects of fluid flow, that of water in a straight tube will be used. Later this will be seen to apply to gases, and also found to fit in with the newest notion regarding each light ray being a discrete form of (quantised) energy flow. The prime factors controlling the volume of a liquid such as water flowing at any moment through a straight tube are three in number :—

- (1) The effective aperture (or area) of the passage;
- (2) The density of the liquid;
- (3) The pressure difference between the ends of the passage—i.e., the fall in potential.

Taking the factors separately :—

(a) The volume of flow (with same pressure difference) is proportional to the area (or diameter) of the flow tube [two tubes of equal size would obviously pass twice as much as one];

(b) With the same flow tube the volume will vary as the square root of the pressure difference. [Doubling the volume of flow means doubling the velocity thereof, and quadrupling of work as twice the volume (or mass) traverses twice the distance; hence the "squaring" of the correlated potential or pressure difference];

(c) For the same aperture and the same pressure difference the velocity (or volume) of flow varies inversely as the square root of the density [water (sp. gr. 1.0) would flow just over three and a half times as fast as mercury (sp. gr. 13.59), but the work done per unit of time is the same, the mass of mercury moved being some three and a half times that of water].

Combining the different factors into one expression gives the formula :—

$$V \propto A \frac{\sqrt{H}}{\sqrt{D}}$$

where V = volume of flow,

A = effective area of tube,

H = velocity head or pressure difference,

D = density of fluid.

The mathematical statement is that the volume of flow varies directly with the aperture and as the square root of the velocity head, and inversely as the square root of the density. For any particular pipe the pressure difference and velocity are interconnected functions of flow, because by dividing out each side by the area (A) the volume (V) is converted into a length dependent upon time (i.e., a velocity)* However, this "velocity" of flow is an average value, and does not represent the actual velocities of the flow itself. A graphical illustration (Fig. 9) brings out this difference between actual and averaged velocities of flow in a 5-inch water-main. A thin film of fluid in contact with the wall of the pipe remains in effect stationary, no matter what the velocity of flow, so that with increasing flow the velocity distribution curves become more and more pronounced as the velocities of the central portions increase more rapidly. The same phenomenon can be seen without a supporting tube. Thus the cone of a Bunsen burner is an excellent example of velocity distribution in a gas flow made visible by luminosity, the shape of the burning flame being the result of its constant renewal. High-velocity needle-like flames of pre-heated gas mixture

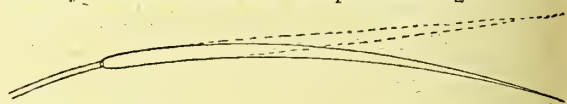


FIG. 10.—Flow of gas from curve tube is curved as shown by actual shape of flame. The dotted outline indicates the theoretical path required by classical science.

in Keith-Whatmough high-pressure glass blowing burners are 10 inches long by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter after the initial expansion to atmospheric pressure. The upper half shows the above velocity-distribution (which are logarithmic curves). Thus, for a given volume of flow, the greater the velocity the more needle-like is the form thereof. The flame is somewhat expanded by heat and indrawn air, but its shape is near enough to show the form of invisible flows when their velocity is sufficient for them to retain their jet-like form while displacing the surrounding medium. A little consideration will make it evident that the outermost layer of the jet must be in equilibrium with the medium, otherwise it would expand indefinitely. Thus the jet of water or flame is a tube externally at rest (relative to the surrounding medium), but with increasing velocity towards the centre. The greater the velocity the longer the jet before it breaks down (against the resistance of the surrounding medium), the stability of form depending upon this power of displacement both longitudinally and laterally.

Dr. Ludwig Silberstein (mis-spelt in Article IX) considers that light consists of darts of cross-section comparable to that of an electron (radius of a dart of blue light = 0.176×10^{-8} cm.). This radius is supposed to be smaller with higher frequencies (corresponding to faster flow of ether). Such a light dart emitted in consequence of an electron vibrating for a hundredth of a second would form a tube of "force" many hundreds of miles long and could traverse long distances of empty space if the resistance of cold ether is negligible (as would seem likely from the super-conductivity of metals at very

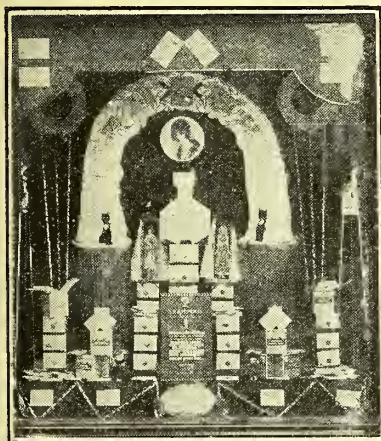
* On dividing out for a given aperture the formula becomes

$V = \frac{\sqrt{H}}{\sqrt{D}}$ or $V^2 = \frac{H}{D}$ in which V is now velocity instead of volume. In this form it is identical with the more usual flow formula $V = \sqrt{2gh}$ or $\frac{1}{2}V^2 = gh$, since gh is a hypothetical or gravitational head of the fluid itself and thus is higher the less the density (i.e., $gh = \frac{H}{D}$), while the $\frac{1}{2}$ is a mathematical mean of the difference between initial and final velocity.

low temperatures). Silberstein's conception has been welcomed as bringing light into line with quantum dynamics, but it fits remarkably well with an ether jet of immense velocity and stability. The signs at the moment are that the undulatory or wave theory of light must be abandoned. Ignoring density for the moment (as this only affects the amount of work necessary to maintain a fluid flow), it is significant that in the flow of ether, air, or liquid in the form of a jet, the medium is the only substance common to all. Both Newton's first law and the kinetic theory of gases relate to the motion of bodies (atoms or molecules) in a straight line until compelled by forces (or collisions) to change that state. On this basis a jet of gas issuing from a curved tube should be straight, but the flame is curved also (see Fig. 10), and this rules out motion of particulate matter in the form of atoms or molecules as the cause of its shape. Thus it becomes necessary to complete our study of fluid flows by an explanation of the cause and stability of a curved flow, of which an electron would seem to be a continuous cycle or orbit.

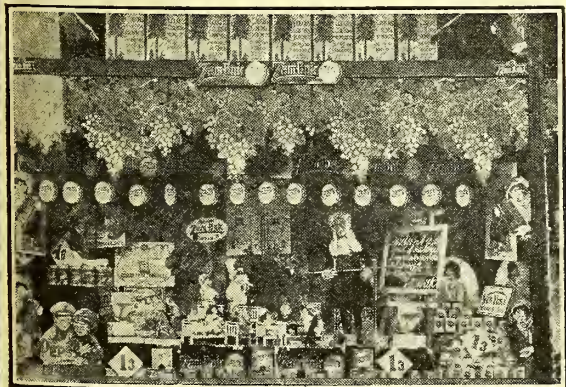
Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by a note on how the displays were arranged.



WINDOW OF MR. WILLIAM C. BROWN, BEARWOOD, BIRMINGHAM,

which was awarded the first prize in an Evan Williams competition. The arch was made of old showcards covered with white material, and on it were arranged packets of shampoo powder. Each supporting base had a decoration of crêpe paper cut into narrow strips and was lighted internally.



WINDOW OF MR. GEORGE NELVES, LIVERPOOL, which won the second prize of £20 in a recent competition organised by C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds.

Association Affairs

Ealing.—The monthly meeting of the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association was held on April 21, at Ealing Town Hall, the President (Mr. H. R. Storm) in the chair. Mr. W. J. Melhuish gave an interesting talk entitled *Invalid Foods*. Mr. Melhuish dealt with his subject under such divisions as diet as an aid to the doctor, foods to stimulate, meat extracts, milk and malted foods, and tonic wines.

East Anglian Federation.—The annual meeting of the East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists was held at Norwich on April 2, Mr. Hayllar, the retiring President, in the chair. After discussion, it was resolved that the Federation continue in conjunction with the Retail Pharmacists' Union Group Executive. The honorary treasurer (Mr. J. W. Bodger) presented his report, showing a balance in hand of 6s. 3d. He also stated that £6 12s. 3d. had been collected during the year for the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The retiring President, in his address, remarked upon the advantages to be gained by attendance at such meetings. The value of the Federation has been proved in the way in which it has brought pharmacists together as nothing else could have done. It would be a pity for the Federation as such to drop out of existence, and he believed there is still room for it and its activities, as well as the other organisations connected with the pharmacy. After the secretary had presented his report, the President called upon Mr. Smalley, who eulogised the work of the secretary during the past few years, and asked him to accept from the Federation as an expression of their appreciation of his work an inscribed plate, which would be attached later to a sectional bookcase, the gift of the members of the East Anglian Federation. The secretary having replied, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. P. Robinson, Norwich; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. J. Hayllar, Hoddesdon, and Mr. P. R. Hill, Gorleston; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. W. Bodger, Peterborough; *Secretary*, Mr. S. G. Tydeman; *Committee*, Messrs. Beavan (Colchester), Bayley (Peterborough), Collin (Norwich), Evans (Cambridge), Male (Great Yarmouth), Milbank (East Herts), Samuel (Lowestoft), Symonds (Ipswich). A collection for the Benevolent Fund realised £1 7s.

Manchester.—At a council meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, on April 30, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year 1925-6: *President*, Councillor F. W. Bates, J.P.; *Vice-Presidents*, Councillor R. G. Edwards and Mr. J. H. Franklin; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. J. Pidd; *Secretary*, Mr. T. Miller.

Thames Valley.—The final meeting of the session of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association was held at Kingston-on-Thames on May 13, the President (Mr. C. E. A. Goode) in the chair. A report was presented by the President on behalf of the subcommittee dealing with the by-laws; he said, following their last meeting, the Society invited them to meet them and discuss the position. They were received by Mr. Pilkington Sargeant and, having considered that the explanations offered disposed of many of their points, they decided not to proceed further. He now asked the meeting to rescind the resolution directing them to appeal to the Privy Council; the meeting confirmed the action of the subcommittee. A communication was received from the Pharmaceutical Society, asking for a nomination of an ex-Service pharmacist to attend a meeting in London at the end of the month, and Mr. Minter, Hershaw, was appointed. It was decided that the Association could not take any active part in Maw's sports competition. The matter of a summer outing arose out of a communication concerning the proposed Metropolitan Associations' trip to Brighton on June 10. It was finally decided not to organise an outing this year, but to circularise the members inviting them to go to Brighton. The Council election was discussed, letters being received from Messrs. Beardsley, Marns, and Skinner; it was decided not to make any recommendation. Reference was made to Mr. Tims' motion to be moved at the annual meeting of the Society. The President invited those present to attend, so as to support Mr. Tims.

Westminster Wisdom

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

OPIMUM CONVENTIONS

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, replying to a question in the House of Commons on May 13, said the Opium Convention concluded by the Second Conference at Geneva remained open for signature until September 30 next, and could not, he was advised, be ratified until after that date. As regarded the agreement concluded by the First Conference, he was informed that no State had yet ratified it. The Government hoped to do so at an early date, but it was necessary first to consult certain of our protectorates.

OPIMUM IMPORTS

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Home Secretary, on May 7, whether he will state, for the year 1924, what was the quantity and what was the country of origin of the raw opium imported into this country; and what quantity of imported raw opium was supplied in that year to the two morphine factories?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks replied that the statistics for 1924 are not yet completed, but provisional figures are: Imports of raw opium 135,792 lb., of which 74,400 came from India, 58,888 from Turkey, 653 from Persia, and 1,851 from the Balkans. The two morphine manufacturing firms obtained during the year, by import or by purchase in this country, 109,004 lb. of opium.

ACETANILIDE AS A "DANGEROUS" DRUG

Colonel Day asked the Minister of Health, on May 7, whether he is aware that so-called headache and nerve powders sold by a number of small traders frequently contain acetanilide (*sic*), a drug which, if improperly used, is likely to be dangerous, as was proved at an inquest on the body of a young woman at Trowbridge, near whose body was found a packet of a powder which contained the said drug; and is he prepared to recommend that powders containing this drug shall be placed upon the dangerous list?

Mr. N. Chamberlain: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. I understand, however, that the evidence in the particular case quoted indicated that an excessive dose had been taken deliberately, and I am advised that it is a matter of controversy whether acetanilide (*sic*), though its action may be injurious, can properly be regarded as a poison in the ordinary sense. It does not come within the terms of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, and pending legislation for the control of secret remedies, I doubt whether effective steps can be taken to restrict the sale of headache powders containing this drug.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Shaving Cream Application.—A device for the application of shaving cream to the skin, designed for attachment to a collapsible tube. (R. Cramp and John Knight, Ltd. 232,035.)

Organic Mercury Compounds.—A process for mercurising mixed aliphatic-aromatic keto-compounds comprising in the molecule arsenic, antimony or iodine. e.g.: a solution of *p*-acetophenone-arsinic acid in caustic soda is treated with mercuric oxide. (A. Albert. 208,151.)

Acetic Anhydride.—Acetic acid in vapour form is conducted over a catalyst formed by heating a mixture of carborundum and sodium phosphate, or obtained by melting together lithium carbonate and sodium phosphate. (Consortium für Elektro-Chemische Industrie G.m.b.H. 230,063.)

Bismuth Compounds.—Water-soluble bismuth compounds, for use as dyestuffs and disinfectants, are obtained by the interaction of sodium alizarine monosulphonate, or galloxyaniline sulphonate, with bismuth hydroxide, or bismuth subnitrate. (Haco Company, Ltd. 210,073.)

Personalities

MR. G. A. BODEN (Alfred Boden & Son, wholesale druggists, Lincoln) is exhibiting a picture at a Paris "salon."

MR. R. W. BROWNLOW, J.P., chemist and druggist, Melton Mowbray, has been elected for the seventh time chairman of the Urban District Council.

MR. FRANCIS NEWBERY (F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd.) and Mrs. Newbery are leaving on May 30 by the "Coronia" to take part in the Rotary International Convention, Ohio, U.S.A., on June 15. Mr. Newbery would be glad to hear from any Rotarians in the drug trade who are going from this country to the Convention.

THE Royal Society of Edinburgh has awarded the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize for 1920-24 to Professor Sir Joseph Thomson, O.M., F.R.S., in recognition of his discoveries in physical science, and the Makkdougall-Brisbane Prize to Professor H. Stanley Allen, D.Sc., for his papers on the quantum and atomic theory.

MR. LESLIE J. WALKER, Ph.C., who has gained the Pharmaceutical Society's silver medal for botany, chemistry and materia medica, was apprenticed to Mr. H. A. Potter, Ph.C. Mr. Walker's father was previously employed by Potter & Clarke, Ltd., and he himself will now take up a position in the laboratory of the company.

A. H. WARDLE & Co., chemists and druggists, Nairobi, British East Africa, have been granted permission to make use of the words "By Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of York." During the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to East Africa the firm replenished the medical outfit prior to their visit to Uganda.

MR. EDWARD FRANKLAND ARMSTRONG, F.R.S., Ph.D., D.Sc., has been appointed to the Board of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and to the position of managing director. Dr. Armstrong is the son of Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry at the City and Guilds College, South Kensington. He is a past-President of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was for some years technical director in charge of Joseph Crosfield & Sons' works at Warrington.

MR. HARRY A. DALE, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest chemist and druggist in Adelaide, South Australia, is the subject of an appreciative sketch in "The Register." Mr. Dale was born in Adelaide in 1852, his father, the late Mr. George Dale, at that time being the proprietor of a retail business—Dale's Medical Hall. Previously, Mr. Dale's father was a chemist in Manchester before he came to South Australia. Young Dale's apprenticeship lasted five years, by which time he was twenty-one, and then, according to the terms of his father's will, the business had to be sold. Mr. Dale tendered for it, but it passed into the hands of F. H. Faulding & Co., who put Mr. W. Goddard in charge, and he then carried on the business as W. Goddard & Co. After three or four years Goddard repudiated Faulding & Co.'s ownership, the result being that he lost an action which they brought against him, was ejected, and Mr. W. Long took charge. He was subsequently joined by Mr. A. J. Lovely, and the firm became known as Long & Lovely. Starting as a retailer in the same way as the late Mr. F. H. Faulding, Mr. George Dale found his business increase to such an extent that it became imperative to do a wholesale trade as well, and young Dale, shortly after he entered on his apprenticeship, was sent out into the country as a traveller. There were few retail chemists in those early days in the country. In 1874 Mr. Dale went to Terowie to manage a branch business in that town for Mr. W. T. Wilkinson, and after remaining there for fifteen years, purchased the concern. On leaving Terowie he opened a pharmacy on the Parade, Norwood, where he carried on business for thirty years, when he retired.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

JONES.—On May 5, Mrs. C. Vaughan Jones, pharmacist, wife of C. Vaughan Jones, pharmacist, 68 Lodge Lane, Liverpool, of a son.

McMILLAN.—At Carrick View, St. Leonard's Road, Ayr, on May 6, the wife of George Arthur McMillan, chemist and druggist, Ayr, of a daughter.

MILLAR.—At 472 Paisley Road, Glasgow, on May 7, the wife of T. W. Millar, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

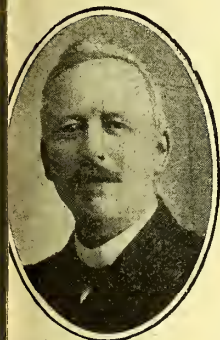
Marriages

WEST-DAVIES.—At St. Mary's-on-the-Hill Church, Chester, recently, David, eldest son of Mr. David West (Liverpool branch of Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.), to Marion Davies.

WILLIAMS-WILLIAMS.—At Glanrhyd Church, Llandudda, recently, Howard Pennant Williams to Fanny Dai Williams, chemist and druggist.

Deaths

BALL.—At Plymouth, on May 10, suddenly, Mr. Henry Ball, F.L.S., Ph.C., an ex-Mayor of Southport. Mr. Ball was a native of Southport, where his family had lived for several generations, and in which his elder brother was well known as a wholesale druggist. He passed the Major examination in 1883, and for thirty years was a leading pharmacist in the borough, his premises standing in the best part of Lord Street. In his dispensing department, after closing hours, he and a local photographer made the first x-ray experiments tried in that part of Lancashire; it was largely owing to his enthusiasm that Southport Infirmary was one of the first institutions in the country to have an installation of radiographic apparatus. Until recently, Mr. Ball held an honorary appointment as radiographer to the Infirmary. Botany was another of his hobbies, and when the British Association visited Southport in 1903 he contributed a chapter to the official handbook on the local flora; he delivered many addresses on the same subject, and at the time of his death was the president of the Allotment Holders' Association. Mr. Ball entered Southport Town Council in 1912; his colleagues soon recognised his worth, and in 1915 he was elected Mayor of the borough. The portrait that we reproduce was taken about that time. He raised large sums for war charities during that year, and for his work for Russia was presented with a medal by the Russian Government, which his Majesty the King gave him permission to wear. Mr. Ball devoted much of his time after retirement to the work of the Wesleyan Church, and on the day of his death he conducted two services. He is survived by a widow.



MR. H. BALL, F.L.S., PH.C.

BLOXCIDGE.—At "Bramcote," Solihull, on May 9, Mr. Charles Richard Bloxcidge, a director of Samuel Thornley & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Snow Hill, Birmingham, aged fifty-nine. The funeral took place at Solihull Parish Church on May 13. The principal mourners were the widow, son, and daughter; and the congregation also included the staff and employees of the company.

DUFF.—At Belmont, Surrey, on April 29, Mr. William Duff, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-eight.

JOHNSON.—At Oldland, Bristol, on May 9, Mr. Walter Johnson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-four. (See p. 700.)

LEVERHULME.—The funeral of the late Viscount Leverhulme, chairman of Lever Brothers, Ltd., whose death was recorded in our issue of May 9 (p. 677), took place at Port Sunlight on May 11. During May 10 employees and others filed passed the coffin, which had been placed in the Lady Lever Art Gallery. The funeral ceremony commenced with a private service at Thornton Manor, the late Viscount's residence. The offices and works at Port Sunlight were closed for the day, and about 7,000 employees, in addition to friends, lined the streets of the garden village as the procession made its way to Christ Church. In addition to directors and departmental managers of the Port Sunlight Works, the London office, and other undertakings of Lever Brothers, Ltd., there were present heads of numerous associated companies; representatives of trade and charitable movements with which Lord Leverhulme was identified; members of the Royal Institute of Public Health, of which he was President for fifteen years; and office bearers in English freemasonry. Among others in the congregation were the Belgian Ambassador, Lord Dewar, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Dr. J. G. Adami (Vice-Chancellor, University of Liverpool), the Mayors of Chester, Birkenhead, Bolton, and Wigan, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Howard Frank, Sir F. Newnes, Sir William Edge, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, and 350 long-service and retired employees. The wreaths, which numbered 400, included one from the King of the Belgians. The interment took place in the tomb in the churchyard in which Lady Lever is buried. A memorial service was held at the City Temple, London, E.C., on May 13. The service was attended by Viscount and Viscountess Leverhulme, together with other members of the late Viscount Leverhulme's family. The directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., present were:—Mr. H. R. Greenhalgh, Mr. F. D'Arcy Cooper, Mr. Ernest Walls, Mr. J. McDowell, Mr. C. E. Tatlow, Major-General S. S. Long, Mr. H. G. Hart, Mr. J. L. Simpson, Mr. L. H. Moseley, Mr. J. Cheshire, Mr. L. H. Hartland-Swann, C.B.E., Mr. W. L. Helm, Mr. L. V. Fildes (secretary). The following directors of associate companies were present:—Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Edgar Sanders, Mr. Hyslop Bell, Mr. Angus Watson, Mr. W. E. Snelling, Mr. H. G. Rushden, Mr. J. M. B. Stubbs, and Mr. N. Locking. Mr. W. H. Saddington attended on behalf of the directors of William Gossage & Sons, Ltd. The congregation also included:—Lord Waring, Lord Dewar, Lady Crosfield, Lord Glendyne, Mr. P. Colville Smith (Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England), Mr. A. T. Hollingsworth (director, A. & F. Pears, Ltd.), and Major Sir Humphrey Leggett (representing the Royal Society of Arts, of which Lord Leverhulme was a Vice-President). A well-known member of the wholesale trade writes:—

The great captain of industry was buried in a vault beside his wife in the canopied porch at the west end of the church. The day itself was grey and sad; the skies were overcast, and the misty wind-blown clouds seemed to typify the grief of those who witnessed the moving spectacle. All sorts and conditions were present, but all were one in their reverent sympathy and desire to pay some tribute to his memory.

All who were privileged to know the late Lord Leverhulme, and especially those who worked for him and with him, feel that they have lost a great friend. The most charming pictures of him and those which were so indicative of his good nature are those which were taken when he was with little children. His most remarkable characteristics were the extraordinary vision, energy and industry, which he combined with a sense of humour, a simple dignity, and a vigorous benevolence which knew no bounds. The full extent and real value of his life's work cannot be properly appreciated for years to come, but of him—and in many places—it can be truly said: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

SEQUEL OF AMBERGRIS FIND.—The lucky find, thirty years ago, of a large piece of ambergris, the sale of which realised £16,000, established the fortune of a coloured man named George Smith, whose will is now the subject of an action in the Supreme Court of Tasmania ("Daily Express").

Trade Notes

NICOTINE INSECTICIDES are a speciality of Mr. J. D. Campbell, 17 Lund Street, Cornbrook, Manchester, whose advertisement is printed in this number.

DR. PAGENSTECHER'S EYE LOTION is obtainable from Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., 9-10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3. It retails at 10s. per bottle.

FROZOCLONE.—R. Demuth's Laboratories, 68 Salusbury Road, London, N.W.6, announce a new packing of Frozoclone. This is a smaller size than the original Frozoclone, and retails at 1s. 10d.

CARDBOARD CARTONS.—Mention is made in the announcement of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, of orders for over 60,000,000 margarine cartons—a striking testimonial to the capacity of Messrs. Robinson's boxworks.

AURORAL DYES.—Whitaker & Co., Kendal, have added new shades to the series of Auroral dyes, and chemists who wish to attract customers for the dyes will be supplied with suitable showcards, also particulars of the children's painting competition.

TABLOID SAXIN.—Owing to an error in Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s advertisement in last week's issue the prices of Tabloid Saxin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ were incorrectly given. The current prices are:—Per dozen bottles of 100, 12s. 6d.; 200, 23s. 6d.; 500, 54s. 6d.

THE ERASMIC CO., LTD., Warrington, are inaugurating a coupon system of supplying Erasmic soap and shaving stick to the public. This is to be extensively advertised in the Press, and the company ask chemists to write for particulars and display material.

"ASHES OF ROSES" POSTER.—A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, are to have an advertisement on the front page of the "Daily Mail" on May 29. This has been arranged with a broad gilt border for use as a poster, and the company in this issue give details of a bonus which is offered to chemists for a three-day display of the page.

COX'S CROSSWORD COMPETITION.—During the Chemists' Exhibition, Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, carried on a crossword competition. We have now received the names of the winners, as follows:—First prize (five guineas), Mr. Vaughan, M.P.S., Castlethorpe, Southwick; second prize (two guineas), Mr. A. Green (assistant to Mr. Nash), 2 Queen Street, Barnsley; third prize (one guinea), Mr. F. Burgess, M.P.S., Preston Drove, Brighton.

TRANSPORT ECONOMIES.—Transport Costs, Ltd., 43 Hallam Street, London, W.1, call our attention to the facilities they possess for reducing the costs of transport. The problem of the carriage of goods is one of the most difficult with which manufacturers and drug-trade houses have to cope owing to variations in the volume of the goods that have to be handled. Transport Costs, Ltd., will be glad to advise as to methods of economising and limiting the cost of transport.

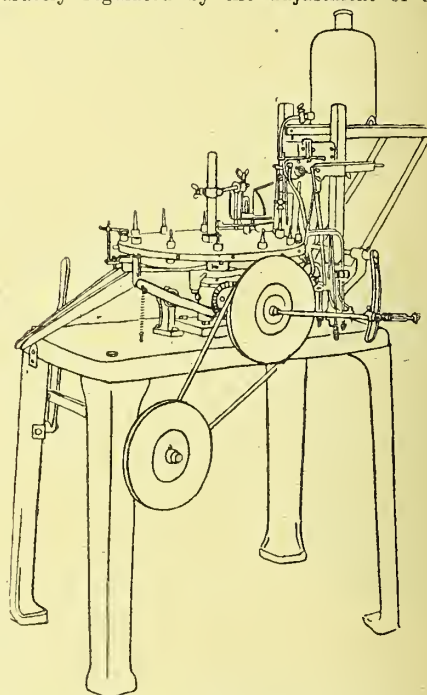
"WORLD-WIDE PROGRESS" is the title of an illustrated booklet sent out by Lever Bros., Ltd., which tells of the numerous activities of this immense business. A melancholy interest attaches to the work, as it begins with a characteristic message from Lord Leverhulme, whose death occurred last week. The message is:—

As each changing year comes round, our business has to face fresh problems and take fresh outlooks. Our aim and endeavour is to meet each varying need in the spirit of progress. In this little book you will find glimpses of new enterprises and developments, improvements and betterments, now in progress or recently carried out.

KELLY'S WORLD DIRECTORY.—The thirty-ninth annual edition of Kelly's Directory of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World has just been published (64s. net) in two volumes, by Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186 Strand, London, W.C.2. All the information has been thoroughly revised and the fact that the current issue is available at a much earlier time of the year than its immediate predecessors, reflects great credit on the publishers. The book consists of some 5,000 pages, deals with 20,000 foreign and colonial cities and towns, and gives

over 1,500,000 entries under the various trade descriptions. The first volume deals with foreign countries and their dependencies, and the second with England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and the British Dominions and Possessions. For each foreign town and city, carefully classified lists are given of those engaged in trade and Commerce, with the class of goods in which they deal. Exhaustive indexes in five languages are given, reference thus being made particularly simple.

AMPOULE-FILLING MACHINE.—During a visit to the International Bottle Co., Ltd., 48 Fore Street, London, E.C.2, recently, a C. & D. representative was shown the latest addition to pharmaceutical machinery—an ampoule-filling and sealing apparatus which works at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 an hour, the only labour required being that of one girl to feed the machine. The uncured ampoules are placed in sockets in a revolving table and in a "circular tour" the ampoule has its neck scratched and broken and is also filled, sealed and thrown out. The length of the neck and the amount of liquid inserted can be accurately regulated by the adjustment of a screw,



the advantages derived from this uniformity being obvious. The cut off portion of the neck is automatically ejected into a "shute" and the "breaking off" is so devised that compressed air blows on the ampoule during this operation, thus preventing the possibility of any stray glass splinters entering the ampoule. From the breaking of the neck to sealing occupies about five seconds; thus eliminating the risk of contamination. The machine, of German manufacture, is put in motion by a built-in electric motor (not shown in the illustration), or by pulley from another source of power. The quantity of gas and electric current consumed is insignificant; no supply of compressed air is required, as this is generated by the machine itself, and suction air is not wanted, thus eliminating a vacuum pump.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

M/55. Elasco bandages
H/125. Frazer's sunbho-cream soap
T/304. Goodge's castille soap
M/55. Mecca trusses
C/24. Mirror brand Marseille olive oil soap

W/44. Sacco (or Saccho) bronchitis treatment
S/95. Sadfix (or Stafix)
M/115. Synthetic elastic hosiery
M/145. Thyrofer
G/304. "Vyona" easy-shake thermometers

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser II.

The Battle

is now fairly joined; indeed, by the time this note appears, the issue may virtually have been decided. There are any members of the Society still hesitating whether to vote or not, or who are doubtful how to vote, I should like to remind them once more what, and how important, the issue is. This election is such an opportunity as may not soon recur of declaring the Society's determination to be governed in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its members, not by a clique of the Council or an official bureau. The need of such a declaration was never so urgent as at present, when schemes for the revision of the Charter and a virtual revolution in the Society itself are already being broached. If we are to be reformed, we must reform ourselves. The Council professes democracy, but its acts do not accord with its words. Any changes thought about by such a Council as ours at present is could certainly not be in the direction the Society as a whole desires. Mr. Antcliffe at Boston repeated the talk about constructive v. destructive criticism. For the latter, he said, there is no room. The fact is that there is no room for the other until this has cleared the ground. We must destroy the autocracy of the Council before we can set up a more democratic form of government.

Venture to Protest

against the use made by Messrs. Marns and Skinner in their letter of last week of a phrase of mine in a note commending Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti's candidature. In saying that this gentleman's vigour is apt to run over into violence I had obviously no intention of injuring his chance of election, much less of supplying other candidates with an argument against him. Violence is often excusable and sometimes necessary, though to exhibit it may be bad policy. I have occasionally been violent myself, and we are told that the kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force. I hope the omen is good for Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti. I have urged the claims of Mr. Skinner and Mr. Marns as colleagues of the new men, and still hope to see these five returned.

May I say Further,

since the fact seems to me to have more than personal significance, that I have no axe to grind in this business of the election; I know nothing of any one of the candidates except what is common knowledge, and I judge them entirely by what I have read in our trade journals, that is to say, mainly by their own actions and speeches. I am equally free from personal bias as regards the policy of the Council; nothing that it does or leaves undone can materially affect me. A more entirely "disinterested" critic of pharmaceutical politics than I cannot well be imagined. This, indeed, is the only ground on which I have ventured to criticise them at all. Neither measures or men are anything to me except as they seem likely to affect the well-being of the Society and the trade it represents. In these my interest will continue as long as life lasts, but it is no longer a material interest. It may not always be true that lookers-on see most of the game, but their detachment gives them manifest advantages; and it seems to me that those who are still engaged in playing the game are likely to see how it is going in proportion as they detach themselves from its dust and heat." I apologise for this intrusion into the limelight, which, however, is not without excuse.

The Annual Report

of the Pharmaceutical Society, though not exactly of a roseate hue, presents no features that need cause serious disquiet, the decrease in income and increase in expenditure being accounted for in a reasonably satisfactory way. There was, I believe, about the usual increase of membership in proportion to the num-

ber of names added to the Register, rather more than a third of the newly qualified joining the Society. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory, but it is what we are accustomed to. The new by-laws and regulations are noted as a matter of form. The by-law regulations have been submitted to the Privy Council, and, I presume, approved by that body. The other features of the report are equally matters of form, but the paragraph relating to the "Journal" suggests a remark on the increased expense incurred in the production and circulation of that organ, the circulation being the main point. I happen to know one "single-handed" pharmacy which receives three copies of the "Journal" weekly, and there are many that receive two. This, though strictly in accordance with rule, is surely unnecessary, and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the copies sent out is foredoomed to the wastepaper basket.

Educational Arrangements,

says the report, are still in progress, and our education itself appears, from what Mr. Sargeant said at Cheltenham, to be still far from what it is intended it shall be. It is clear that he at least aims at transforming the trade into a profession. This would be all very well if it were practicable, but it is not, and under the conditions obtaining in this country it never will be. We may, and we ought to (as far as possible), carry on our business in a professional spirit, that is to say, in a spirit of service rather than personal gain; but professionally we shall never be, in Mr. Sargeant's sense, while we must perforce live mainly by trade. Another point in Mr. Sargeant's speech surprised me not a little. He said the Dangerous Drugs Act was not drawn up in consultation with the Society, which is in no way responsible for the Regulations. Literally this may be true; but it contrasts somewhat sharply with what we have at various times been told of the modifications and ameliorations effected, as regards the Act, by the Society in negotiation with the Government, and with the admitted fact that the Society consents to the withdrawal of authorisation, which is its most cruel feature. It is well to know the truth, however. It is the frankness of Mr. Sargeant in making this statement, not the fact stated, that surprised me. He confesses, in effect, that the Society was unable to afford us any material protection.

What's in a Name?

Well, a good deal of amusement may sometimes be got out of names, and I have been amusing myself by speculations as to the meaning of the names of our candidates. Once when I did so before with a considerably larger number, I had little difficulty in giving a meaning to every one, but there are several puzzlers in the present lot. Some are plain enough. White, Lloyd, and possibly Peck were originally nicknames. The meaning of Lloyd is brown or grey. Peck occurs in surnames usually as one only of several elements, when its meaning is not as a rule complimentary, but by itself it may be taken, I fancy, as a form of Peak, in which case it would be a local surname, like Antcliffe. In old documents the Peak of Derbyshire sometimes occurs as the "Pek," and in other forms with the same sound. Ingham, too, is a local name, as, no doubt, is Beardsley, meaning the clearing of some man known as Beard, not an uncommon name either alone or in combination. Skinner is an occupational name of obvious meaning, like Fuller, Carpenter, etc. Cofman is doubtful; Nicoresti, I should guess, is patronymic. Cofman I suppose to be an abbreviation of Cofferman, which is an official title; compare cofferer, the man in the charge of the coffer or chest in which the royal or baronial treasure was kept in days when banks were few and cheques and paper currency unknown. Marns baffles me completely. The name nearest to it in Barnsley is Marner, a form of mariner, but the "s" seems to point to a patronymic source. A final "s," however, often gets attached to names to which it does not properly belong.



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Editorial Articles

Poisons Sale Problems

II

CHEMISTS usually err on the side of "safety first" in the interpretation of the Poisons Schedules, which serves to show that the public can rely on the protection afforded by personal qualification of the vendor. It is essential that this should be so, and when the talked-of revision of the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations takes place it is hoped that official quarters will press home this fundamental basis of their calling, and that due valuation will be given to the fact. The development of hypodermic dosage by ampullae and tablets presents few difficulties in the way of ordinary sale; but as they are usually only supplied to medical men or professional people for specific purposes, it is essential in observing the poison-sale regulations to know whether the articles are in Part I or II of the Schedule. Specified limitations are given, as before pointed out, in cases of a few drugs

only. In the *C. & D.* Retail Price List there are given nineteen varieties of ampoules containing poisons within Part I, six of which come within the "dangerous" drugs Regulations, and are so placed on account of percentage content. Atropin. sulph. and strychnine ampoules come under the same limitation. Benzamine ampoules would come within the new extension of the paragraph on alkaloids, and as these contain a solution of the drug they are, as we have shown, in Part II. Digipuratin contains the principles of digitalis, and is in Part II; emetine, hyosine, and strophanthin, being preparations, are in the same category. Extract of ergot is in Part I, as the specific entry in the schedule is "Ergot of rye, and preparations of ergots," but is *injectio ergotæ hypodermica*, B.P., a preparation of ergot within the definition? The *Pharmacopœia* gives it as a 33 per cent. dilution of a preparation of ergots in distilled water with 1 per cent. of phenol, which makes it a preparation of extract. ergotæ, consequently the injection comes within Part II of the Schedule. The remaining ampoules are those of sodium cacodylate. The salt itself is a preparation of arsenium, but when this is used to form another preparation it becomes a preparation or admixture containing arsenic, and is rightly placed within Part II. Similarly the ampoules of iron and arsenic so frequently used nowadays in anæmia are "admixtures" containing sodium cacodylate and an iron salt, and come within Part II. It may be asked why it is necessary to understand the legal position of these ampullæ apart from the question of protection of the public by the chemist in retail sales. Part I poisons ordered by medical men for their own use entail on the chemist certain conditions outlined in the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, where the provision governing supplies to medical men was made. It makes all the difference whether an order for iron and arsenic ampoules should be a signed one and entered in the poisons register, or merely treated as an ordinary medical sale. Fortunately, these sales are seldom made to the public save on a prescription, when different formalities are required. While it is clear that, acting on the interpretation given last week, a simple solution of atropine is a preparation of that substance, the question is treated in a different way in dealing with exempted drugs under the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations. The Home Office dictum is "the definition of the drug is the drug *per se*," and, though it may be mixed with an inert substance and remain exempt, it may not be mixed with another medicament without removing that exemption. Thus a drug dissolved in an inert substance would remain the drug, but immediately it is mixed with anything that is not a mere diluent it becomes something else; ergo, a preparation or admixture. The circular of the Pharmaceutical Society to local authorities on April 20 (*C. & D.*, April 25, p. 618) pointed out that licensed persons who are empowered to keep open shop for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons must observe the conditions affecting Part I for sheep dips containing arsenic and preparations of tobacco containing the poisonous alkaloids of tobacco, such as "weed killers containing nicotine"; the use of nicotine for killing weeds would be most unusual, the remedy being usually the application of mineral acid or an arsenite. In any case, unless the alkaloids of tobacco are present, tobacco powder remains unaffected by the poisons law. Whether a tobacco powder is the marc after the extraction of the poisonous alkaloids or not would affect the issue, as the paragraph expressly states: "Containing the poisonous alkaloids of tobacco." The wording of the reference to tobacco is curious. It is: "Tobacco, any preparations or admixtures of"; the

wording in the case of aconite is: "Aconite, aconitine, and *their* preparations." It will be noticed that the word "and" is missing, and although we think the intention was to include tobacco containing the alkaloids when not prepared for smoking or snuff and used as insecticides, it is known that tobacco is also prepared for chewing. In any case, the wording might have been more exact. It is this loose wording, sometimes conflicting, which has brought us many inquiries for a new edition of our Extended List of Poisons, which would make the position clear. This revised list is now in process of preparation, and we hope to have it ready in a few days.

The Decline in Arsenic

THE recent sharp decline in the price of arsenic to about £21 10s. a ton for white Cornish powder free on trucks at the mines (it was £31 10s. at the beginning of the year) has been the more striking as the value has now declined to a lower level than that recorded since the earlier part of the war period. The causes of this development, while somewhat similar to those which preceded a decline towards the close of last year, have led to a greater pressure to sell on the part of Japanese producers and by holders of unwieldy stocks in the United States. The weakness in the United States was particularly pronounced, the price having slumped to as low as 3½ cents per lb. or 3 cents per lb. less than the quotation current late last year. This reduction was more or less in line with the drastic price-cutting by Japanese producers to about £17 per ton c.i.f. American ports for near shipment. It is probable that the greater part of the Japanese accumulated surplus has recently been disposed of at these very low terms. Reports have since been current that Japanese c.i.f. terms had again been raised to £23—or a level fully on a par with Cornish quotations. Much the same happened over four months ago. Producers then expressed the hope that the market had reached "bottom," as was alluded to in our editorial columns of January 24 last (p. 125), where we suggested that the overstocked state of the market should be kept in mind, and that some time would elapse before accumulations could be absorbed or even reduced. In the few years preceding the war Cornish arsenic fluctuated between about £9 and £12 per ton, but the bulk of the world-production consisted then of material secured as a by-product in connection with the production of other metals, such as tin, copper, lead and zinc. The American output of arsenic, as a by-product was, before the war, much smaller than it has been for many years, but for several years production direct from the ore has also been developed considerably in most producing countries under the stimulus of high prices resulting from the increased use of arsenical insecticides in American cotton plantations. In various quarters the view has been expressed that the decline in prices may proceed until equilibrium in supply and demand is restored in the United States, the dominant market. Meanwhile, however, reports from the States suggest that there is, this year, not much prospect of any important increased demand for calcium arsenate for the treatment of the cotton crop against the "boll weevil." Surplus stocks of arsenic there, consequent upon the large imports made last year of about 9,000 short tons, were returned at the end of February at 7,336 tons of all grades. In 1923 the stocks amounted to only 1,046 tons. In the first two months of this year America imported 1,878 tons of white arsenic, or about 150 tons in excess of the same period in 1924, while the domestic output for the two months amounted to close

on 2,500 tons. Evidently the total supplies from domestic and foreign sources indicated have been excessive considering, according to an interesting report issued by the United States Geological Survey, that the total requirements in white arsenic for last year represented about 23,000 short tons valued at 9 cents per lb. Manufacturers of insecticides purchased the largest quantities of white arsenic, and glassmakers also bought heavily during the second half of the year. Newly constructed plants, also, near points of distribution produced a larger quantity than formerly of sodium arsenite, the weed-killing solution made from crude white arsenic. About 65 per cent. of the total refined and crude arsenic produced in the United States was obtained from ore roasted at seven arsenic plants primarily for its content of arsenic, while 24 per cent. was the by-product of copper smelters, and more than 9 per cent. was the by-product at lead-reduction works. The fall of 10 cents per lb. in the American price from the top figure reached in January 1924 at 13½ cents to about 3½ cents is bound to affect the direct production from the ore. Supplies accruing as by-product at the various metal smelters, however, is being utilised at the best terms obtainable. The main inducement to buy the large quantities contracted for by America lately, chiefly from Japan, was evidently the low terms and the hope that, with Japan practically free from accumulations for some time to come, the market may become firmer at the current improved rates. While admitting that the present stocks in the United States constitute slightly over one-fourth of the total yearly domestic requirements, the fact remains that America is producing well over one-half of the whole world output. Stocks of ore are also considerable, crude material being more easily held than the manufactured product. We understand that a fair number of twenty-ton lots of white Cornish arsenic have been just lately placed at £22 a ton f.o.r. mines, and the market for the present is steadier.

Council Voting Papers

We were in error last week in stating that voting papers for the election of members of Council could be delivered at the annual meeting. This meeting is not to be held till three o'clock on May 20, and the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1898, states: "such voting being received by the secretary, under cover, not later than twelve o'clock noon on the day on which the election takes place." It is true that for many years voting papers have been placed in the ballot box after twelve o'clock of the day of the annual meeting, but we gather that this year the position is to be regularised in accordance with the provisions of the Act. "Under cover" is defined on the voting papers this year as sealed, this apparently being an interpretation placed on the words by the Council. Up to this year "under cover" was taken to mean in an envelope, not necessarily sealed. The voter should therefore stick down the envelope and place on it a 1½d. stamp if he intends posting the voting paper. On the other hand, if he elects to deliver it at Bloomsbury Square by hand he must do so before twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday next. Five of the candidates have found it necessary to state that they "are not Socialists or Communists," but it is not stated what blood-stirring deed they have done that has led people to believe that they are infected with the energising virus of these two political movements. Perhaps the success of the recent Government election has suggested the idea, and there may yet be at the eleventh hour a Russian revelation to complete the simile. The "black stars" of Mr. Cofman-Nicoresiti and Mr. Ingham turned out to be red ones, but that should not prevent the electors from filling in their voting papers with due thought for the infusion of new blood with the pick of the old councillors.

Royal Commission on Food Prices

THE first report of the Royal Commission on Food Prices [Cd. 2390] was issued on May 8. The majority report is signed by fourteen of the commissioners, while Mr. T. H. Ryland, J.P., and Mr. Walter Smith have signed a minority report, objecting to the setting up of a Food Council of twelve as advocated in the majority report. The commissioners have held thirty-four public and forty private sittings, and examined ninety witnesses, besides having obtained a large amount of information from other sources by correspondence and interviews. One of the most important findings of the Commission is that the purchasing power of the £ is now 11s. 2d. Under the heading "Taxation, Transport Charges, Wages, Trade Disputes, Rent and Rates," the commissioners report:—

We have been struck in the course of our inquiry with the variety of explanations given by traders and others for the increased level of prices. . . . According to economic theory, direct taxes, such as income-tax and death duties, cannot be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices; but many men of affairs engaged in trade and industry hold that high taxation can, in fact, be passed on to consumers, and does, therefore, lead to high prices. One of the most important elements in the distributive margin in this country is the cost of transport, and increased costs of transport are often referred to as the main cause of higher retail prices. This view is supported by the known fact that the wages of transport workers, especially on the railways, have increased more than the average compared with 1913. But here, again, the popular explanation can only be accepted with important qualifications. From evidence submitted to us on behalf of the railway companies, it appears that railway rates in general have increased by a little more than 50 per cent., which is less than the average increase of prices. Railway rates are, therefore, a factor which tend to reduce prices below the "normal" level of 60 to 80 per cent. above 1913 rather than to increase them.

The Commission dealt with the matter of prices in an exhaustive manner, and their chief suggestion, as we have indicated, is the establishment of a Food Council.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Sunday, May 17

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch, Junior Section).—Ramble, Chinley, Edale, Jacob's Ladder. Members meet at Central Station 8.45 a.m. (or Chinley 10.5 a.m.). Train leaves 9.15 a.m. Haversack lunch; tea at Cold Well Clough.

Tuesday, May 19

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Town Hall, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, May 20

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

Thursday, May 21

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Seven papers will be read.

London (Western) Pharmacists' Association, Slaters' Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (West London Branch), Slaters' Restaurant, 192 Oxford Street, at 9.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Bolton Branch), Chamber of Trade Room, Mealhouse Lane, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. Brindle, B.Sc., Ph.C., on "The Uses of Carbon in Peace and War."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North-East Metropolitan Branch), St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Address by Mr. H. B. Hammond (Sheffield). *Pharmaceutical Society's* official lecturer. Subject: "Quack! Quack!"

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 5.15 p.m. Regius Professor Bower, F.R.S., on "The National Classification of Ferns as a Study in Evolution." (Lecture I.)

Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (Northern Ireland)

IN the Parliament of Northern Ireland the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill came up for second reading on May 7.

Sir DAWSON BATES (Minister of Home Affairs) said the main object of this Bill is to establish a Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland which will have the same powers of prescribing the qualifications of persons desirous of becoming pharmaceutical chemists in Northern Ireland, and of making regulations in connection therewith, as the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had in Ireland generally, before the passing of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920. Some persons may have regretted the necessity for establishing a Northern Ireland Society distinct from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but I may point out that whatever view may be taken of this aspect of the case, we are bound now that the matter is within the jurisdiction of this Government to set up our own Society. A body which has its headquarters in Dublin, and whose regulations are subject to the approval of the authorities of the Free State, cannot legally exercise any jurisdiction in Northern Ireland, and the qualifications granted by such a body to persons in Northern Ireland might be open to question. The Bill is not, however, confined to the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, as the opportunity has been taken of consolidating and revising the former Acts and introducing certain changes which will, I hope, be found beneficial to the chemists and to the public, who are deeply interested in having the sale of poisons and the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions entrusted to persons whose competence is beyond question. The Acts which governed this matter were the Pharmacy Act of 1875 and the Amendment Act of 1890. Under the former Act there were two grades—pharmaceutical chemists, and secondly a grade known as chemists and druggists. The 1890 Act put an end to the creation of any further chemists and druggists, but established instead the grade of registered druggists. We have, therefore, now two large classes, pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists, and a small and expiring class composed of the chemists and druggists who were qualified before the passing of the 1890 Act. The only real distinction between these classes is that a pharmaceutical chemist alone can compound and dispense prescriptions; the others are not entitled to do this. As regards the sale of poisons, they are all on the same footing. We propose to do away with in future these different grades, leaving the rights of existing druggists untouched, and ultimately to have only one grade, that of pharmaceutical chemists. This will ensure that in future those who wish to sell poisons by retail or dispense prescriptions will have to undergo a lengthy practical training and pass the severe examination required for the certificate of pharmaceutical chemist. This might inflict a certain amount of hardship on the existing druggists, as they will be an expiring body, and will find it hard to get apprentices or assistants to enter what is really a blind alley, and to mitigate this we propose to allow the existing druggists to become pharmaceutical chemists on passing a modified examination, which should not present any great difficulty to men with their training and experience, and which will be held by a special board of examiners representing the various interests involved and the Ministry.

CONDUCT OF THE SOCIETY

The conduct of the Society and the primary power to make regulations will be in the hands of the Council of the Society. As the Council will have to be constituted immediately after the passing of the Act the majority of the members in the first instance will be nominated by the Minister of Home Affairs, after consultation with the pharmaceutical chemists and the druggists, but two members will be nominated by Queen's University, and one by the joint committee of the Ulster Medical Society and Ulster Division of the British Medical Association. When the members of

Council, nominated by the Minister of Home Affairs, go out of office—one-third retiring each year—the members and associates of the Society will fill their places by election, so that after the first three years all the members of the Council, except the three nominated by the Queen's University and the medical profession, will be elected by the Society itself. I think hon. members will agree with me that it is very desirable that Queen's University should be represented on the Council—(Hon. Members: Hear, hear)—especially as I hope some arrangement may be made between the Society and the University for the holding of examinations by the latter. It is, of course, also necessary that the doctors who are in such close relations with pharmaceutical chemists should also have a representative on the Council. A great deal of the successful working of the Act will depend on the regulations made by the first Council. They will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs, but I need hardly say that in a technical matter of this nature the Minister must rely largely on the experience and knowledge of the members of the Council. The regulations will also have to be laid before Parliament, so that Parliament will have an opportunity of criticising and revising any regulations which it is thought should be modified.

ANNUAL LICENCES

One important innovation is the introduction of a system of annual licences. Portion of the fees for these licences—not exceeding one-half—will be paid into the Exchequer, and the remainder will go to the Society. In order to enable the Society to meet the necessary initial expenditure the Government proposes to forgo its share during the first two years, so that the Society will receive the whole amount of these fees during these two years. It is also proposed that the Registrar and Inspector appointed under the Bill shall be Government officials, their salaries and any other expenses incurred by Government under the Bill being defrayed as far as possible out of the Government's share of the licence fees. It is felt that the Registrar and Inspector, who will have duties to discharge which might possibly bring them into conflict occasionally with members of the Society, will be in a better position to discharge those duties if they are Government officials than if they are officials of the Society. Power has been taken to fix the fees after consultation with the Society at such figure as may be thought equitable. The opportunity has also been taken to settle the long-vexed question of companies carrying on business as pharmaceutical chemists. We are now placing them in the same position as individuals, subject to stringent safeguards as to the control of the business being in the hands of a superintendent who is a fully qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and the manager on each premises being also a fully qualified pharmaceutical chemist. This will enable a company to take apprentices, which up to this they were unable to do. A similar provision is made in the case of a company carrying on business as a druggist. We have also brought the schedule to the Poisons Act up to date and brought it into line, save for one or two slight modifications, with the English schedule. I may pass lightly over the remaining points. As there may be cases where the Act would entail hardship on individuals, we have given the Council power, subject to the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs, to deal with such cases exceptionally during a period of two years from the date of passing of the Act, and this should remove any ground of complaint. We require every person carrying on business as a pharmaceutical chemist or druggist to exhibit his annual licence and his certificate of qualification, so that the public will know what his qualifications are. We also propose to allow anyone who was engaged in pharmacy and who served in the great war to add his service in H.M. Forces up to a maximum of two years to his period of apprenticeship or assistantship for the purpose of the Act. I should like before sitting down to refer to the great assistance I received from both the druggists and the pharmaceutical chemists. I have had a

great many negotiations with them. I have tried to bring both wings of the profession together, and while it has not been possible to meet all their requests, I think I have gone a good distance. I desire to express my appreciation to the members of the profession for the way they have assisted me. I believe the Act will be a great improvement, and confer a benefit not only on the profession, but also on the public. I beg to move the second reading.

Mr. T. W. McMULLAN (who is a wholesale druggist): This is a Bill in which I am very much interested, and I have followed its development as closely as I could. I think the Ministry have done their best to reconcile conflicting interests, and in many ways they have succeeded.

The traders, however, who are interested—the pharmaceutical chemists and the registered druggists, and chemists and druggists who are really one class—are not quite satisfied. Under the old Irish Pharmaceutical Society there was some antagonism between these interests. The chemist and druggist, or registered druggist, felt that he was not treated very generously in the old Irish Pharmaceutical Society, and perhaps a little of that acerbity remained. But I think the effect of this new Act will be to reconcile the different interests and make them one happy family in the future. Another point in the Bill I would like to commend is the standard of education which will be necessary before a boy can enter on his apprenticeship. There are differences of opinion as to the methods proposed, and I have great hopes that it will be possible to arrange a few agreed amendments with the Government so that this Bill may be acceptable to all.

APPEAL FOR HEADQUARTERS

There are one or two other points I would like to mention. The Ministry seemed to be in conflict with the members of the trade upon the question of housing. The great majority of the members are very anxious that they should have a home, a central place where they can have their boardroom and offices, and laboratory. It would add, they think, not only to their amenities, but to the dignity of the Society. They do not ask for very much. They do not want anything very extravagant to be provided for them, but they would like the Government if possible to meet them in this matter of housing them. I would like to see the Government meet them and give them comfortable headquarters in Belfast as the centre of the activities of their Society. Another point that I find is very much discussed is the control of the Registrar. The Ministry of Home Affairs seem to be rather immovable on this point. They think the Registrar should be under their control, but after all he will practically be an officer of this Society, and as his work will not be very onerous I do not see why it should not be amalgamated with that of Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. I hope it may be possible for the Government to meet the members of the Society in this matter. They would like to have in their central offices their own Registrar and Secretary to look after their interests. Another point that is troubling the members of the trade concerned is the question of having two inspectors. Up to now, in fact at present under the Food and Drugs Act there are inspectors appointed who can go into these chemists' shops and draw samples and they can give a good deal of trouble. Under the Bill now before the House another inspector comes in and is to have the same power as the existing inspectors. The chemists rather think that two inquisitors are too much. As honest men carrying on an honest trade, with no desire to do anything to contravene the law, they feel that two inspectors will get on their nerves. If it is possible for the Government to waive the power they ask for in the Bill of taking samples in the same way as under the Food and Drugs Act the pharmacists and the chemists and druggists would be very pleased and gratified. There are other points of disagreement, some on minor details and some as between the pharmacists and the chemists and druggists. One point of disagreement between these two bodies which I might mention

is the question of representation on the Council. I do not offer my opinion, but the pharmacists and the chemists and druggists are pretty well equal in numbers, and yet we find that twelve pharmacists are to be on the Council and only six chemists and druggists. The chemists and druggists ask that for the first year at any rate the numbers should be equal.

The second reading was agreed to, and the Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House for the evening of May 12. The following resolution was subsequently agreed to, on the motion of the Minister of Finance: That for the purpose of any Act of the present session to establish a Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, and to regulate the qualifications and provide for the annual licensing of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and druggists in Northern Ireland, and to amend and extend the law with respect to the sale of poisons, and for other purposes incidental thereto, it is expedient to authorise a charge upon moneys provided by Parliament in respect of the salary of the Registrar and the Inspector to be appointed under any such Act, and any expenses of either of those officers and of the Minister of Home Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs under any such Act, to such amount as may be approved by the Ministry of Finance.

AMENDMENTS FOR COMMITTEE STAGE

We understand that, as a result of further conference since the second reading of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill between the Home Office of Northern Ireland and representatives of the different branches of the trade, a number of important amendments have been agreed to and will be dealt with in the Committee stage of the Bill. A satisfactory arrangement has been come to regarding the finances of the new Society, and the principles of the Potent Drugs Schedule is acknowledged and further legislation dealing with it is likely in the near future. The Bill proposals, that the licence fees for the first two years should be handed over to the treasurer of the Society, and thereafter a sum not exceeding one half, was considered inadequate by the trade, and the Government has now promised more generous terms. Section 2, Clause (3) is to be amended to provide that members and associates will pay equal fees. In Section 6, Clause 3, the term of principal or managership has been altered to seven years from ten. An amendment to Section 6, Clause 5, will provide for the registration of druggists' apprentices after the same preliminary examination as Ph.C. apprentices. Section 6, Clause 7, dealing with ex-Servicemen will be further amended in the interests of the men. The words "Northern Ireland" will be struck out of Section 7. Clause (a) will then read:—"Every pharmaceutical chemist registered as such in the existing register." Clause (c) will be altered to make the registration of Ph.C.'s outside Northern Ireland permissive and not mandatory." Section 16, Clause 2, will be altered to read:—"After the commencement of this part of the Act, no person shall be appointed to the office of chemist, compounder or dispenser in any institution maintained at the cost of, or in receipt of aid from, public moneys or local rates in Northern Ireland unless he is a registered pharmaceutical chemist or a licentiate of Apothecaries Hall or other registered medical practitioner." In Clause 3 the words "provision against the dispensing and compounding of medical prescriptions" will be omitted. This clause relates to the sale of poisons by wholesalers. Section 25, Clause 2, is to be radically altered by withdrawing from the Society's inspector the power to take samples under the Food and Drugs Act. This power will remain as at present with the police and the Corporation inspectors. It has also been agreed that preparations of chloral be added to Part 1 (Poisons Schedule) and Oxalates added to Part 2 (Poisons Schedule). The Government has also agreed that County Councils and local authorities under Agricultural Poisons register must in future supply list of licencees to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, and must also submit list of applications for licences to Council, so as to give them *locus standi* for lodging objections. This can be done by a separate Order in Council.

City of London Health Report

THE latest annual report of the medical officer of health for the City of London, covering the year 1924, includes surveys of routine work which in the aggregate presents several features of interest. It is not surprising to find that the statistics in respect of treatment under the Venereal Disease Act again show a decline, the new patients numbering only 417, compared with 505 in the previous year. The following details of treatment are given:—

Usual course, 8 to 10 injections of arsenical compounds, with 10 to 20 mercury injections. Three or four courses in the first year, two to three courses in the second year, according to W.R. Hyd. perchlor. c. pot. iod. between courses. Iodine, bismuth and quinine, 15 injections. Trépol, Neo-Trépol, Muthanol, Luatol, Contraluesin, Cyarsal, Mercurisal, Collosol Iodine in conjunction with or without arsenical compounds.

Most of the particulars given concerning the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts have already been dealt with in our columns. The report mentions that the total number of drugs not found to comply with the British Pharmacopœia standards was six; only one case appears to have necessitated a prosecution. A curious detail of this section of the report is that two successive samples of strong tincture of iodine purchased from the same vendor showed a startling variation in strength, one being 74 per cent. deficient in iodine and the other containing 28 per cent. too much; similar variation was also noted in the potassium iodide. The following details are given concerning the process for disinfecting second-hand clothing:—

Apparatus used: Washington Lyons. 30-lb. pressure was registered in the outer jacket after the goods had been placed in the disinfectant and the doors closed. A vacuum, equivalent to about 20" of mercury, was then created in the inner chamber. Steam was then introduced into the inner chamber at a pressure of not less than 15 lb. per square inch, and for a period of not less than 15 minutes. After exposure of the clothing to this temperature, a vacuum equivalent to 15" of mercury was established. This vacuum was slowly released by the introduction of air heated to a temperature of 250 deg. F. The release took not less than 15 minutes. A second vacuum equivalent to 15" of mercury with subsequent refilling by hot air and a third vacuum equivalent to 20" of mercury and subsequent refilling completed the process. Each article was subsequently shaken and repacked under the control of the disinfectant.

Another subject concerning which Dr. Howarth's observations may be quoted is that of destruction of rats by poison. The report states:—

In the course of routine inspection it has been observed that virus is still being very largely used in many premises, this in spite of the discouragement of its use by the Ministry of Agriculture and representation made by the City Corporation to the Government. The experience gained in the City does not bear out the claim that rats and mice die in the open after being poisoned by virus, as complaints have been made of the nuisance of dead rats between match boarding and walls and under floors in premises where virus has been used.

... By a general Army Order, dated July 29, 1919, the use of any vermin-destroying virus preparation is prohibited in all military establishments and camps; the reasons stated for their prohibitions are:—

- (1) They are apt to produce a rat population which is immune to the action of the virus.
- (2) There is a certain degree of risk of food contamination with resultant food-poisoning outbreaks.

Experience in the City has proved that both these reasons are sound. It is regrettable that the civilian population is not afforded the protection from food-poisoning outbreaks as that which the military authorities afford to his Majesty's Army by prohibiting the use of virus. It is probably only a 50 to 60 per cent. killer and should be condemned for that reason alone.

Every known preparation of poison is used in the City, and although poisons have their disadvantages, e.g., causing rats to die in hidden places where the bodies are not easily accessible, it is impossible to reduce their number to any extent without them. Rat traps require very careful setting and more attention than the employees of a business firm care to devote to them, whereas poisons are easily placed about a building. A liquid or semi-liquid bait is the best

inside a building—bread soaked in red squill extract for instance; the rat has to eat this on the spot, it cannot be carried away and hoarded under floors or other places of harbourage as frequently happens with solid baits. It is very seldom that a rat poisoned with squill dies in a hidden place, and being a comparatively safe poison it is about the most suitable and effective for occupied buildings. Very good results have been obtained by using squill and alternating with varnish traps, which are quite easily made and give better results than wire cage traps or break-backs. Dead rats under floors, etc., are not always easy to locate. ... Boulter, in his book "The Rat Problem" (1903), and Howell in his recently-published book "Rats and How to Destroy Them" (1924), both suggest the following method for discovering the precise spot where the body of a dead rat is lying. In the summer month, viz., catch several blue-bottle flies with a butterfly net. Then, having closed the windows and door of the room in which there is the odour, liberate the flies and notice where they all settle: that will indicate the place below which the dead animal is lying.

The amount of atmospheric pollution over the twelve months has varied from 0.5 milligram to 6 milligrams per cubic metre of air. The report urges the more general substitution of gas for coal and coke.

Scottish Poisoning Statistics

THE sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth annual reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland, covering the years 1922 and 1923 respectively, contain records from which we have compiled the following statistics of accidental and suicidal poisoning fatalities:—

Name of Poison	1922		1923	
	Negligence and Accident	Suicide	Negligence and Accident	Suicide
Ammonia ..	1	—	2	—
Arsenic ..	5	1	—	—
Carbolic acid ..	2	2	—	8
Chloral ..	1	—	—	—
Chloral and bromide ..	—	—	1	—
Chloroform ..	—	2	—	—
Chromic acid ..	—	—	—	1
Creosote ..	—	—	1	—
Cresylic acid ..	—	—	—	1
Formalin ..	—	1	—	—
Hydrochloric acid ..	1	1	—	—
Lysol ..	2	4	2	24
Mercuric chloride ..	—	—	—	1
Morphine and belladonna ..	—	—	1	—
Opium (laudanum and morphine) ..	1	—	1	1
Oxalic acid ..	—	—	—	3
Paraldehyde ..	2	—	—	1
Phosphorus ..	—	1	—	—
Potassium cyanide ..	2	2	—	5
Strychnine ..	—	—	1	—
Sulphuric acid ..	—	1	—	—
Kind not stated ..	1	2	1	4

The death-rate for 1922 was 14.87 per 1,000; that for 1923 was 12.91 per 1,000. The totals of the columns we give are:—1922: Accident 18, suicide 17; 1923: Accident 10, suicide 49. The most striking feature of the returns is the sudden increase in suicides by poison in 1923. Fifty years previously the total number of such suicides was five; and the average for the ten years 1913-22 inclusive is 13.5. Nearly half these deaths in 1923 were due to lysol, the suicidal poisonings from which only amounted to 12 in the nine years 1914-22 inclusive. The lysol figures should be read in conjunction with those for carbolic acid. Turning to the other corrosive poisons most in use among people of suicidal tendencies, it will be noticed that hydrochloric acid almost escapes their attention; on looking back through the complete statistics, we find that it was not used in this way between 1912 and 1922. The accident figures for opium and its preparations are lower than they have been since 1917, while the record in respect of arsenic shows fluctuations similar to those met with south of the Border.

Italy's Foreign Trade

THE figures now available for Italy's foreign trade during 1923 show an expansion in imports and in exports, compared with the preceding year. In 1923 imports amounted to 17,255,715,236 lire (1922 : 15,806,800,000 lire), while exports represented a value of 11,062,724,303 lire (1922 : 9,306,700,000 lire), leaving an excess of imports over exports aggregating 6,189,900,000 lire (1922 : 6,500,100,000 lire), for which food-stuffs and raw materials are chiefly responsible. The following are the values of some of the categories of goods included in Section VII of the statistical returns : Essential oils, perfumes, soaps and candles, imports 34,787,227, exports 66,057,177 lire; inorganic chemical products, imports 123,981,635; exports 63,847,962 lire; organic chemical products, imports 51,038,489, exports 128,786,870 lire; medicinal articles and pharmaceutical products, imports 31,874,792; exports 45,375,520 lire. Olive oil to the amount of 42,806,900 kilos was exported, valued at 237,800,738 lire, while sulphur figures with 207,902 tons (valued at 95,255,760 lire)—a notable increase compared with the 112,399 tons exported in 1922. The exports of citric acid in 1923 show a slight decline compared with 1922 (=1,578,300 kg.); on the other hand, the amount of tartaric acid exported has increased from 2,126,200 kg. (in 1922) to no less than 3,491,100 kg. In the following table the total Italian imports and exports, in kilos, are given for 1923 of those goods of special interest to the drug and chemical trade :—

	Imports	Exports
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Acid, arsenious	24,800	—
Acid, benzoic	1,000	300
Acid, boric, crude	—	134,600
Acid, boric, refined	26,000	1,510,500
Acid, carbolic, crude	44,100	24,200
Acid, carbolic, pure	69,000	5,000
Acid, citric	6,000	1,330,300
Acid, oxalic	158,100	400
Acid, salicylic	81,200	1,000
Acid, tartaric	63,100	3,491,100
Alkaloids, and their salts, not otherwise specified	10,958	2,994
Arsenobenzol preparations, issued as specialities (amount for July 27 -Dec. 31)	124	—
Borax	504,800	1,500
Calcium citrate	—	3,089,500
Calcium tartrate, crude	24,200	9,100
Camphor	54,800	1,000
Castor oil	286,600	169,900
Chloroform	14,600	100
Cream of tartar	9,100	292,400
Ether	36,300	400
Glycerin, crude	30,500	260,100
Glycerin, refined	45,500	7,500
Hydrogen peroxide solution	126,500	2,500
Iodine, crude	19,800	—
Iodine, refined	6,600	600
Iodoform	800	700
Manna	2,200	206,500
Mannite	—	21,900
Medicinal products, synthetic	78,271	21,394
Medicinal specialities :		
Secret remedies	43,000	7,400
Others	182,300	305,500
Mercuric chloride	200	15,800
Milk sugar	11,700	138,700
Oil of bergamot	—	190,391
Oil of cloves	3,720	—
Oil of lemon	—	635,179
Oil of mandarin	—	3,738
Oil of orange	—	90,635
Oil of peppermint	1,843	7,749
Oil of rose	293	57
Perfumes, alcoholic	61,400	33,900
Perfume, non-alcoholic	176,900	38,100
Perfumes, synthetic	65,912	1,509
Pharmaceutical preparations :		
Simple	72,500	156,700
Compound (pills, tablets, capsules)	13,900	29,100
Others	48,400	192,000
Plants, medicinal, exotic, entire	596,600	37,200

	Imports	Exports
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Plants, medicinal, exotic, powdered	3,200	3,700
Plants, medicinal, indigenous, entire	745,000	1,801,200
Plants, medicinal, indigenous, powdered	8,400	82,700
Quinine and salts	31,027	6,725
Resorcin	5,300	100
Sodium bicarbonate	2,220,000	42,500
Tartar, crude	151,600	5,433,300
Vaseline, natural	172,300	6,200
Vaseline, artificial	43,200	1,400

Chemicals and Dyestuffs Traders

A MEETING of chemical and dyestuff merchants was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on May 13, which was addressed by the chairman, Mr. Victor Blagden (chairman of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd.). In the course of his speech dealing with the Dyestuffs Act and the key industries section of the Safeguarding Act, the speaker gave details of the main grounds for the merchants' complaints against the way those Acts are being administered by the various Government departments. Mr. Blagden dealt with many of these complaints at the annual general meeting of the Association (*C. & D.*, March 28, p. 473), so that it is unnecessary to repeat them. At the conclusion of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, Part I (Key Industries Section)

RESOLVED, that this meeting, being a representative gathering of British traders in chemicals, approves the principle of the safeguarding of key industries during this period of transition, and has no objection to Part I (Key Industries Section) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921 (which is based solely on grounds of national safety), provided it is strictly limited to the products its name denotes—that is, to *bona-fide* key industries, but most emphatically protests against the excessive and indefinite interpretation given to it by the Board of Trade in their List of Dutiable Articles, which (1) includes hundreds of products still not made in this country after four years of "safeguarding," and on which duty is still levied on imports; (2) includes many hundreds of chemicals which have nothing to do with key industries, but are used as raw materials in certain industries, producing finished goods for export, thus turning the Act into a protective measure; (3) deplores the continued delay, chaos, and uncertainty in clearing goods at Customs, and widespread interference with commerce outside the Act due to the vague wording of the Act and the List of Dutiable Articles, and invites the Government to forthwith amend the Act to conform to its proper scope of key industries, and to make whatever other alterations that may be necessary to do away with the present unsatisfactory state of affairs which is having a most prejudicial effect on the general trade of the country.

Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920

RESOLVED, that this meeting of British dyestuffs merchants approves the principle of the establishment of a dyestuffs industry in this country, and has no objection to some form of control of the dyestuffs situation during this period of transition. It does not, however, consider that the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, in its present form is a suitable measure, or is calculated to achieve the object in view, and, moreover, most emphatically protests against the one-sided and prejudiced manner in which the Act is being operated, whereby (1) merchants are denied representation on the Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee; (2) the names and requirements of merchants' customers are divulged by the Licensing Committee to competitive trading interests outside that Committee; (3) the merchants' interests are ignored, and appear to be deliberately attacked, and claims for merchants trading in dyestuffs equality of treatment and representation on all advisory bodies set up in respect of the control of the dyestuffs industry.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1925, p. 289.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 8, 1925.)

- "MALTOL"; for a cod-liver oil and malt preparation (3). By F. Postlethwaite, 74 High Street, Huddersdon, Hertfordshire. 455,823.
- "MILESA"; for preparations for acidity and for dental diseases (3). By L. Cooper, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. 456,320.
- "BETROVATO"; for a medicine (3). By C. R. Stortz, 362 Brixton Road, London, S.W.9. 456,469.
- "GLANDSAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. George's Surgical and Drug Stores, Ltd., 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. 456,916.
- "SEISAL"; for food substances (42). By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 455,872.
- "VELOSE"; for sugar prepared for infants' and invalids' food (42). By T. J. Fletcher, 31 College Road North, Blundellsands, Lancashire. 456,524.
- Strip device of dancing fauns etc.; for all goods (48). By The Pompeian Manufacturing Co., 2400 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. 447,025.
- "UVANI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. G. W. Cramp, 91 Derby Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7. 454,336.
- "ZOZOL"; for tooth paste (43). By R. W. Saffell, 34 Edna Road, Raynes Park, London, S.W.20. 455,814.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 15, 1925.)

- "HYPONO"; for a photographie eliminator chemical (1). By Kleno Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6 Smith Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. 449,316.
- "MONSOL"; for chemicals (2), and for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Mond Tar By-Products Syndicate, Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 455,798/799. (Associated.)
- "DORLIMITE"; for chemicals (2). By the Dorking Grey-Stone Lime Co., Ltd., Betchworth, Surrey. 455,987. (Associated.)
- Facsimile signature, "T. GARNER"; for all goods (2). By the British Fertiliser Co. (Birkenhead), Ltd., 3 & 5 Canning Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire. 456,170.
- "PINEX"; for cough-balsam (3). By W. H. Noll, 123 West Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A. 450,955.
- "RED INDIAN OINTMENT," etc., on oblong label; for ointment (3). By R. Parkinson & Sons, Curzon Street, Burnley. B.456,296.
- "EMERALD EAR EASE" ("ear" being represented by device of a human ear), on label device; for an ear-ache remedy (3). By J. H. R. Edward, The Nook, Gloucester Road, Urmston, Lancashire. 457,195.
- "SOSAN"; for sanitary towels (11). By Sanitary Products, Ltd., Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 454,444.
- Picture of elephant with each foot resting on rubber hot-water bottle; for hot-water bottles (40). By Campbell, Achnach & Co., Ltd., 59 Wallace Street, Glasgow. 455,858.
- "SOCIÉTÉ HYGIENIQUE PARIS FRANCE" on stamp-shaped device of scroll and including monogram "S H"; Similar device on strip label and with facsimile signature "Cottan"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Parfumerie de la Société Hygienne Cottan, 40 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris. B.445,652/653.
- "TANAGER" over device of bird; for perfumery, etc. (48). By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 453,205.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 22, 1925.)

- "KODALOID"; for all goods (1). By Kodak Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 456,804. (Associated.)
- "BLUET," with circular device; for copper sulphate (2). By La Metallo-Chimique Société Anonyme, 13 Rue Bréderode, Brussels. 457,077.
- "DIGESTELS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Blyton, Astley & Co., 76 Gordon Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, Lancashire. 455,785.
- "RAYODA"; for a medicine (3). By N. K. Taylor, 10 Park Drive, Huddersfield. 455,923.
- "E Z" on two diamond shapes ("E Z" disclaimed); for medicinal powders (3). By R. Parkinson & Sons, Curzon Street, Burnley. 456,295.
- "EMERGOPLAST"; for a first-aid dressing (3). By E. Taylor, Ltd., 3, Islington Square, Salford, Manchester. 456,521.

"CREMAG"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Washington Station, Durham. 456,567.

"CRUSADE"; for medicines (3). By E. Gritton, 36A, Plumstead High Street, London, S.E.18. 456,671.

"ANTIPOIDS"; for a medicine (3). By H. C. Snow, 24 Park Gate Road, Wallington, Surrey. 456,795.

"PURON"; for an ointment (3). By R. Pugh, 29 Terrace Road, Parkgate, near Rotherham. 456,929.

"SO SAN," with device, including nurse; for sanitary towels (11). By Sanitary Products, Ltd., Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.2. 454,972. (Associated.)

Picture of Beau holding foot arch support and globe bearing words, "We Support the World" ("We Support the World" disclaimed); for curative foot appliances (11). By Beau Foot Comfort Service, Ltd., 57 Conduit Street, London, W.1. 456,317.

"MOSELEY FLOAT-ON-AIR CUSHION SPECIALITIES" on device including lion ("Moseley" disclaimed); for india-rubber inflatable cushions (40). By D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Chapel Field Works, Ardwick, Manchester. 454,739. (Associated.)

"CROYDEX"; for rubber hot-water bottles, etc. (40). By The New Croydon Rubber Co., 107 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. 456,046. (Associated.)

"ALLATOLA"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By R. L. A. B. Morten, The Cottage, Cottage Place, Chelmsford. 456,612.

"VYZO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Tokalon, Ltd., 212 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 455,254. (Associated.)

Label device, including bird and clock; for perfumes and pomades (48). By E. Steinberg, Ltd., 29 Minshall Street, Manchester B454,276.

"O-BI-LENE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By R. C. Spencer, 369 London Road, Romford, Essex. 455,832.

"WAVELINE"; for a hair preparation (48). By Francis, 3 Hanover Square, London, W.1. 455,052.

"CARLTO"; for all goods (48). By F. Mathers, 11 Barkhill Road, Aigburth, Liverpool. 456,172. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 29, 1925.)

"SNOWDRIFT"; for soap (2, 3 and 47), perfumery, etc., (48), and for goods (50). By J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Whitehall Road, Leeds. 455,617/618/837/838/702. (Associated.)

"MORUETTE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 93 Lewes Road, Brighton. 455,426.

"KWITS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Silk Mill Lane, Derby. 455,502.

"NIRITE"; for a medicine (2). By Harwood Brothers, 8 College Square North, Belfast. 456,431.

"THEOMINAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 456,640.

"OSTELINE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. Nathan & Co., Ltd., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3. 457,171. (Associated.)

"WESTRODE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By G. Bruce, 5 West Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. 457,470.

"TROX-VIC"; for food substances (42). By The Molassine Co., Ltd., 82 Tunnel Avenue, East Greenwich, London, S.E.10. 457,051. (Associated.)

"KOLATINE"; for a kola food preparation (42). By A. & E. Chalas, 14 Rue Angélique Verien, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. 452,722.

"IDRIS LEMONADE" on device of lemon section; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Idris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1. 455,636. (Associated.)

Device of key; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Selfridge & Co., Ltd., 409 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 451,376. (Associated.)

"VELVEE CLING"; for toilet articles (48). By Benton-Smith, Ltd., 8 Dalton Street, Birmingham. B.452,727.

"OGILVIE SISTERS" facsimile signature; for toilet preparations (48). By Ogilvie Sisters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 453,629.

"LES PARFUMS D'ARLAY" with oblong device of lady smelling blossom on tree ("Arlay" disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Merlaunt Frères, 41 Faubourg Saint-Antoine, Paris. 454,626.

"QUE SAIS-JE" for perfumery, etc. (48). By Société Anonyme Jean Patou, 7 Rue Saint Florentin, Paris. 456,061.

"DURELA"; for a depilatory (48). By Margaret Turner, Ormescliffe, Main Road, Gedling, near Nottingham. 456,162.

Safeguarding Industries

The Superphosphate Inquiry

THE meeting of the Committee, on May 13, which is inquiring into the application of the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association under the Safeguarding of Industries Act (C. & D., April 4, p. 499; April 11, p. 549; May 2, p. 651) for a duty on imported superphosphate, was one of the liveliest so far held. The reason for this was that evidence was given by a number of importers against the proposal and their suggestions as to the manner in which the industry should be conducted in this country were interesting and amusing and, in some cases, if adopted, would be realisations of an ideal. Apart from this, the underlying idea put before the Committee was that the industry in this country should be left alone "to work out its own salvation," as one gentleman put it. For instance, Mr. Harold G. Gough, of Gough's General Distributing Co., Ltd., of Southampton, an importer of foreign superphosphate, made a general onslaught upon the methods of British manufacturers, and proposed a general scrapping of the existing works to be replaced by some half a dozen works on ideal sites as to water frontage and rail facilities, mechanical equipment and so on, the capacity of each of these half a dozen works to be from 100,000 to 150,000 tons. He agreed that this was a drastic remedy, and his alternative was to leave things as they are. His main point was that the British manufacturer must put his house in order in the manner suggested if there was to be any hope of competing with foreign manufacturers.

SIR CASSIE HOLDEN, for the manufacturers, pointed out to the Committee that it was no part of their task to consider what would happen under ideal conditions such as those described, but what was to be done for the industry as it exists.

MR. GOUGH CROSS-EXAMINED

Under cross-examination, this wholesale condemnation was modified to the extent of an admission that there are a few works here which are not far behind the Continental works. Later Sir Cassie Holden showed that there are a good many doing exactly what the most efficient of the Continental works are doing. Mr. Gough stressed the point that there should be deep water facilities for unloading large ships, say up to 10,000 tons, at the works, and pointed to the economies which would follow as regards reduction of freight and other allied charges. The national importance of a sulphuric acid industry here was dealt with by Mr. Gough in this way. In the first place, most of the modern explosives do not employ sulphuric acid, but nitric acid, and if the Government regards a sulphuric acid industry as necessary, then it should build a couple of, say, 150,000-ton plants and keep them in reserve in case the national emergency arose. Then, of course, the superphosphate industry could be left to work out its own salvation. This witness, with all the others, showed a great affection for the farming industry, and feared the results if a duty is put on foreign superphosphates, in that the price, they say, is bound to be increased very seriously.

EVIDENCE FROM HOLLAND

The next witness was Mr. H. A. Butts, the agent here of the Dutch combine, a much less forceful witness and, perhaps, a little unkind to his predecessor when he said he would confine himself to things he knew all about. Which he did, and was much more helpful to the Committee in consequence. As a matter of fact, he had brought with him the manager of one of the Dutch combine's works who promised to give the Committee full details of the costs, in confidence, to the Committee only, a course which was agreed to.

The position with regard to the Dutch industry is this. After the war, five of the six works in Holland came under one management. The other is a co-operative farmers' business. The output of the five works is round about 300,000 tons per annum, and as showing how much greater use is made of mechanical handling plant, it was

stated that for this output 1,200 men are employed against 5,500 in this country for an output of 400,000 tons per annum. The combine manufactures 50 per cent. of its sulphuric acid, and a matter of 100 more men would be required if the whole of the acid was made by the combine instead of half being purchased in Belgium. From the evidence of Mr. Butts and Mr. Jacobus Tielroy, the manager of the largest of the Dutch combine's works, which is at Amsterdam, it seems that on a 48-hour week the workmen get an average of from the equivalent of £3 to £3 10s. per week, and the general claim was made that the Dutch people can make superphosphate at £1 less per ton than we can because of the more up-to-date plant and generally more favourable situation of the works, and in spite of competition from Belgium.

SIR CASSIE HOLDEN asked as to the process adopted in the largest of the Dutch combine's works, and this was explained to the extent of showing that everything is conveyed and operated mechanically, an important factor in reducing costs. Sir Cassie, however, promptly retorted that the process outlined was exactly the same as that obtaining in the principal of the British works; indeed, a whole forest of hands went up when he turned and inquired in how many of the British works this applied.

Then we had evidence from the Chairman of the Brechin Agricultural and Trading Co., who related a little story of how some 14 years ago the British manufacturers tried to drive him out of the business by quoting lower prices in his counties of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, whereupon he turned to foreign supplies and had been able to hold his own ever since. Sir Cassie Holden suggested that apparently the British manufacturers did not like the middleman, and tried to get rid of him. However, Mr. Guthrie said there is now no ill-feeling, and that he would prefer to buy from British makers if he can get it at the right price. As he had already told the Committee that he is buying from Mr. Butts at present, the Chairman slyly remarked that this last bit of information must be bad news for the Dutch makers.

The really interesting part of this witness's evidence, however, was that he did not think 10s. a ton on the present price of British superphosphate would seriously injure his business, if at all, and he added that this was not so bad as he had been led to expect. Thereupon, Sir Cassie Holden went to the trouble of explaining that the suggestion of the applicants is that a tax of 10s. per ton should be imposed, with a proviso that the Minister of Agriculture should remove the duty at any time he thought the circumstances warranted.

Finally, we had a young gentleman named Mr. A. F. C. Van den Berg, a Belgian who started the Diamond Colour and Chemical Co., Ltd., in York in 1920, which company now has a paid-up capital of £1,775 10s., and imports superphosphate and other fertilisers without being attached to any particular foreign firm. He had prepared a long *precis* of evidence in which he went into the manufacturers' costs here in great detail, and he started off in a persistent and voluble manner, showing, apparently, that the costs taken from the British manufacturers' books, and certified by the accountants, were all wrong, and generally embarked upon an analysis of the whole position, which would have been exceedingly interesting and valuable had it been based upon information other than that which the Committee already has, or had it been based upon first-hand information from other works. The Committee and Sir Cassie Holden stood it for a long time, but eventually Sir Cassie strongly protested at the irregular manner in which witness was proceeding. The chairman hesitated to intervene, but eventually he, too, found it getting more and more irregular in that the attitude of the witness was that if he said something which the applicants could not show was wrong then he must be right!

Taking it on the whole, the Committee have put far more searching questions to the applicants—some of which will have to be answered by them in the course of the final statement on their behalf—than have the opposition witnesses.

The inquiry was adjourned until May 14.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, May 14.

THE sensational rise in rubber, which has not been at so high a price since 1920, has created so much excitement in Mincing Lane that other produce has been neglected in consequence. Among crude drugs ipecacuanha is dearer, and a good business has been done in Matto Grosso. New crop cascara sagrada is easier for shipment. Bourbon vanilla at auction was again mostly "poor keepers," but the bulk met with fair competition. Beeswax is firm and in fair demand. Canary and coriander seeds are firmer, while dill is easier. Hydrastis has advanced a further 1s. per lb. Menthol is a trifle easier in the absence of demand. Belgian valerian is nominally a higher market. Curaçao aloes is firm and Socotrine easier. Ergot and agar agar are also cheaper. Shellac is firmer; forward cloves advanced slightly towards the end of last week, but the improvement was not maintained. In pharmaceutical chemicals, business remains slack, and there are few price alterations following on the numerous reductions last week. Bromides continue firm. Among industrial chemicals there is no material change in the position, the paucity of business being accompanied with keen competition. Potash chlorate is firmer with a good inquiry. Coal tar products remain dull; there was a substantial falling off in exports of this item during April. Among fixed oils, there are few changes to note. Castor is lower and nominal; linseed is slightly higher; coconut, cotton, groundnut and palm kernel are steady; turpentine has been excited and is much dearer. Chinese wood is cheaper.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony (Chinese) Citronella oil (Cey.) Cochineal Hydrastis Ipecacuanha Rubber Shellac Turpentine	Benzoic acid Canary seed Clove oil Coriander seed Linsed oil Potash chlorate	Albumen Cascara (new crop) Dill seed Ergot Ginger oil Lubricating oils Menthol Mint oil (c.i.f.) Sassafras oil Turmeric	Aloes (Socotrine) Castor oil Lemongrass oil (Cochin) Wood oil (Hankow) Wormseed oil

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	May 6	May 13
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.061—12.06½	12.07—12.07½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37—20.40	20.37—20.39
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	96.20—96.30	96.00—96.05
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	17½d.—17½d.	18d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	900—915	890—910
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	266—269	262—265
Hong Kong	T.T. \$	—	27d.—27½d.	27d.—27½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	118.10—118.20	118.25—118.35
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	20½d.—20½d.	20½d.—20½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.22½	33.18—33.21	33.61—33.63
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.85—4.85½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.85½—4.85½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	28.75—28.76	28.85—28.90
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	93.00—93.10	93.20—93.25
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.07—25.09	25.06—25.08
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.40—34.50	34.40—34.50
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	25.10—25.30	25.20—25.30

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, May 13.—Business is quiet. Copaiba is higher at 58c. per lb. Menthol is lower at \$10.75 per lb. and burdock root has been reduced to 11c. per lb. Balsam peru is cheaper at \$1.85 per lb.

BERGEN, May 13.—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season amounts to 45,400,000, against 48,300,000 for the corresponding week of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 77,740 hectolitres, against 87,576 hectolitres last year. The market for finest medicinal oil is now 115s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, for 1925 crop.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is dull of sale and fairly plentiful at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb. on the spot for No. 1 Kobe.

ALOES.—Curaçao in cases is firm, fair bright liver offering at 72s. 6d. per cwt., dull coarse liver at 65s., and capey at 55s. on the spot. Forward prices are 2s. up, offering at 50s. to 52s. 6d. c.i.f. Socotrine is in fair supply, and from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. cheaper.

ANTIMONY.—The tendency has been distinctly harder in regard to Chinese regulus, an improved demand having been reported for shipment, while terms were raised to about £45 10s. America has been rather anxious to place orders, and spot parcels here have been held for higher rates ranging up to about £58. English refined remains at £65 a ton. There is very little crude offering from China, and holders' terms on the spot have been lifted to about £40.

ARECA is scarce on spot, with the nearest value about 65s. In five-ton lots 55s. c.i.f. is quoted to arrive, which is higher than previous quotations.

BALSAMS.—Canada is quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb. Tolu is from 4s. 9d. to 5s., and Peru balsam 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

BISMUTH.—The position is believed to be getting tight, while it is difficult to buy, at least so far as merchants are concerned, but the official price is still 7s. 6d. per lb. Germany is keen in her inquiries for bismuth residues, but there is little to be had.

CADMIUM has been steady, but the market is featureless, although well under control; for fair quantities quotations vary from about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

CAMPION (REFINED).—Japanese slabs are quiet, spot offering at 2s. 9½d., and ¼-oz. tablets at 3s. 5d. per lb.; for May-June shipment slabs are quoted at 2s. 8d. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New crop for July-August-September shipment is quoted at 55s. per cwt. c.i.f., being easier.

According to the London drug statistics the landings during April were nil and the deliveries 7 tons, leaving a stock on March 31 of 349 tons against 18 tons in 1924.

CASTORUM.—A certain amount of demand has been shown for export to the Continent, the sales including Hudson Bay thirds at 25s., and pickings at 21s. 6d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES meet with a steady sale, spot prices of Belgian ranging from 55s. to 75s. per cwt. as to quality.

CHIRETTA.—Spot sales of Indian have been made at 1s. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 9 that the codfishery at Finmarken has this week been hindered by storms. The total output of all the Norwegian codfisheries compared with that of the previous years is as follows:—

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
May 2, 1925	41,900,000	72,214 hectol.	8,439 hectol.
" 3, 1924	44,100,000	83,333 "	12,817 "
" 5, 1923	40,300,000	72,263 "	15,415 "
" 6, 1922	37,000,000	64,081 "	12,130 "
April 30, 1921	33,700,000	51,808 "	9,613 "

There is still no demand, and finest non-freezing steam-refined quality is nominally quoted at 115s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firm, sellers quoting from 10d. to 10½d. per lb. on spot as to quality. To arrive, October-December has been sold at the firmer price of 9½d. to

9½d. to 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. and buyers. The landings during the week ending May 9 were 412 and the deliveries 490, leaving a stock of 13,778, against 38,277 in 1924 and 12,920 in 1923. So far this year the landings amount to 6,577, against 33,988 in 1924, and the deliveries 7,803, against 15,088 in 1924.

CROTON OIL is offered at 3s. 10d. per lb. on the spot.

ERGOL is quiet at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for Spanish or Portuguese on the spot.

GINGER.—West African is steady and in fair demand at 6½s. per cwt. on the spot, and for May-July shipment 57s. c.i.f. is quoted. Fair washed rough Cochin is 100s., and brownish rough Calicut 105s. Japanese is steady at 95s., and March-May shipment 80s. c.i.f. London or Hamburg. About 350 packages new crop Jamaica have arrived, part sold forward; it is anticipated that prices will be easier than last season. Small is quoted at 110s. and bold 130s.

IPECACUANHA.—It will be seen from the figures given below that the London stocks are much reduced, and that deliveries during April were good. There has been a much better demand this week, and up to 8s. has been freely paid, and up to 8s. 3d. is asked for Matto Grosso. Sales of Minas have been made at 7s. 9d., but 8s. 3d. is now asked. It is an unusual fact that the offerings of Minas at the present time are of better quality, the roots being plumper and less woody; for shipment, 7s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted for Minas. A few sales of Johore that recently arrived were disposed of. The landings in London during April amounted to 10 packages Matto Grosso, and the deliveries to 68 of this description, leaving a stock of 165 packages, against 258 in April 1924.

LYCOPodium is offered at 6s. 6d. per kilo on the spot for treble sifted.

MENTHOL is a nominal market at 43s. 6d. to 44s. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki, and for May-June shipment 42s. c.i.f. is quoted.

MERCURY has continued idle, but quotations have been maintained. Consumers are apparently not well provided on the whole, but there seems a lack of confidence in the ability of holders to maintain their terms, as a good deal more metal is now available on spot. There has been no apparent alteration in the attitude of the Continental producers, who are said not to have a great deal to offer for prompt shipment. London spot prices are about £13 10s. to £13 15s. per bottle.

The following figures (lb.) are from the Board of Trade Returns:—

Imports				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	
April	113,978	471,697	442,538	
Jan.-April	1,079,337	702,969	618,811	
Re-exports				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	
April	44,230	26,351	17,611	
Jan.-April	661,895	137,837	131,794	

NUX VOMICA.—Business has been done in Calcutta seed at 12s. per cwt. c.i.f., being firmer. Madras and Cochin are unchanged at 12s. 6d. and 14s. c.i.f. respectively.

OPIMUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—“During the period April 21 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists’, 1,254; “softs,” 331; and Malatia, 267 cases. Stocks amounted to: Druggists’, 121; “softs,” 57; and Malatia, 16 cases. During the past fortnight 105 cases druggists’ were sold at £T34-35, and eight cases Malatia at £T38-39, per oke. The shortage of opium of good quality necessitated payment of the above prices for second quality opium, the difference in some instances amounting to £T2-3 per oke. This fact has to be taken into consideration in order to appreciate the advance in price. Among the 105 cases druggists’ which were sold were 35 cases which had previously been refused and were not included in the statement of stocks. In consequence of these sales the market is at present very firm. Advices from the interior continue to be in contradiction with the provisions regarding the new crop. The sowings which have not been exposed to any extreme cold continue to be favoured by fine weather. On the other hand, in the agricultural districts, in consequence of severe frosts, the

sowings had to be repeated, and rain is awaited with impatience. Reports from Macedonia state that the prospects for the new crop are very favourable, and the yield is estimated to exceed 1,000 cases.”

PEPPER has continued quiet, the spot value of fair black Singapore being 5½d. per lb.; to arrive, May-July and August-October shipment is 5½d. c.i.f. London; f.a.q., May-June, 5½d. c.i.f. Lampong is 5½d., Tellicherry 6½d. and Alleppy 6d. per lb. spot. White Muntok is steady, spot offering at 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; to arrive, May-July shipment is 9½d.; August-October has buyers at 9½d. c.i.f. London. Singapore is 8½d. spot.

RHUBARB.—The landings in London during April amounted to 6 chests, and the deliveries to 59, leaving a stock of 455, against 606 in 1924.

RUBBER.—The market has suddenly taken a sensational turn and has completely got out of control. Spot sheet last Wednesday was sold up to 1s. 10½d., whilst at the close 2s. 5½d. was bidding—a rise on the week of 6½d. per lb. As anticipated last week the “squeeze” for near rubber is more pronounced than ever, and it is useless anticipating lower values until further supplies of rubber are available both on this market and in New York. The pressure on the spot is amplified by the difference of spot over October-December, which is at a discount of 7d. per lb. at present. Stocks were again heavily reduced by 1,834 tons last week, whilst a similar reduction is expected during the present week. At the close (Wednesday 5 p.m.) No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet was offered at 2s. 5½d. for spot and June; July-September, 2s. 1½d.; October-December 1s. 10d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Valencia is steady at last week's rate of 130s. per lb. for superior.

SARSAPARILLA.—The landings in London during April amounted to 39 bales and the deliveries to 34, leaving a stock of 384, against 232 in 1924.

SEEDS.—There is no improvement in the seed market, and prices remain as follows:—ANISE.—Spanish, 62s. 6d.; Russian, 55s.; and Levant, 47s. 6d. CANARY SEED.—Although firm, very little business has been done in Mazagan, and sellers are holding for 28s. 9d.: good bold Spanish is being held for 36s. per cwt. CORIANDER SEED.—Sellers of Morocco are holding for 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. CUMIN SEED has sellers at 52s. 6d. for Malta and 50s. for Morocco. DILL SEED is easier at 20s. 6d. per cwt. FENUGREEK SEED.—Morocco is quoted at 16s. 6d. HEMPSEED.—Manchurian is 17s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Morocco, 24s. 6d. MUSTARD.—English, 32s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.

SENNA.—The landings in London during April amounted to 136 and the deliveries to 343 bales, etc., leaving a stock of 1,984, against 929 in 1924.

SHELLAC is firmer by about 5s. per cwt. on the spot, the value of usual standard TN orange quality being 250s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 290s.; superfine, 350s.; pure button, 295s., and A.C. cakey, 250s. Futures show an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s., the sales including May at 242s. 6d. to 245s., August at 220s. to 225s., and October at 217s. 6d. to 222s. 6d. The sales to arrive include TN for April-May at 222s. 6d. and May-June shipment at 225s. to 220s. c.i.f.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 18s. 9d. per cwt., American is 18s. 9d., and pearl starch 18s. 3d. per cwt. net on the spot. American maize starch crystals is 21s. 6d. net, and Dutch crystals is 21s. 6d. per cwt. English rice starch crystals is 36s., German 28s. 6d., and Dutch 27s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Dutch farina is steady at 21s. 6d. for superior, and prompt shipment is 20s. per cwt. f.o.b.; superior Dutch (maize) dextrin is 25s. 3d., and No. 2 24s. 3d. American canary dextrin is 22s. 3d., and white 22s. per cwt., ex store, London. Liquid glucose is 25s. 7½d. for English or American water white, duty paid, landed terms.

TURMERIC is easier, with buyers holding off. Fair Madras finger to arrive is offered at 37s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot value is 52s. 6d. Cochin split bulb is 22s. 6d. spot.

VALERIAN ROOT.—With the United States buying Belgian at the source, the nominal value appears to be 180s. per cwt.; spot supplies are exhausted.

VANILLA.—At auction on May 8, 203 tins were offered and 134 tins were sold, with fair competition, comprising Bourbon firsts, very "poor keepers," slightly spotty and mostly poor flavour: 8 to 9 in., 29s. 6d. to 32s.; 7 to 8 in., 27s. 6d. to 30s.; 6½ to 7½ in., 25s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; 5 to 6 in., 24s. to 25s. 6d.; 4 to 6 in., 18s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; splits of poor flavour, 22s. to 23s. 6d.; of 17 tins Mauritius, 7 sold subject to sellers' approval; 42 tins Ceylon were bought. The above auction practically concludes the offerings of out-of-condition goods.

WAX, BEES'.—Recent sales include East African at £8 12s. 6d. to £8 15s. on the spot, and at from £8 5s. to £8 10s. per cwt. c.i.f. In Abyssinian wax business has been done at £9, and Morocco at £8 17s. 6d., at which further small supplies are available. Benguela is £8 17s. 6d. to £9.

The landings in London during April amounted to 778 packages, and the deliveries to 523 packages, leaving a stock on April 30 of 1,388, against 1,994 packages.

Essential Oils

THERE is a fair demand this week at steady rates, price changes being less numerous. Ceylon citronella is dearer. Clove oil, which has been the subject of severe competition from the Continent, is rather firmer in sympathy with the spice. There has been a fair demand for Cochin lemon-grass. The following are slightly easier: ginger, Japanese mint, sassafras, and wormseed oils.

The following are the quantities and values of the essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during April, 1925, compared with the same month in 1923 and in 1924, also for the four months ended April 30, 1925:—

	1923	1924	1925
April imports (other lb. than turpentine) .. value	273,877	348,463	355,549
Jan.-Apr. imports do. lb. value	£66,650	£100,708	£122,750
Jan.-Apr. imports do. lb. value	1,298,678	1,342,212	1,531,503
April re-exports do. lb. value	£308,563	£345,996	£489,835
Jan.-Apr. re-exports do. lb. value	101,330	84,675	62,984
Jan.-Apr. re-exports do. lb. value	£35,898	£25,872	£27,670
Jan.-Apr. re-exports do. lb. value	306,554	346,585	356,666
	£119,113	£114,356	£130,924

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is quiet and unchanged at 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for leads and cases.

BAY.—West Indian, 48 per cent. phenols, is quoted at 8s. per lb.; 53 per cent. at 9s. 3d.

BERGAMOT is practically unchanged at from 15s. 2d. to 16s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive for 37 to 39 l.a. On the spot from 15s. to 15s. 6d. is quoted as to brand, and in some directions holders are inclined to ease the price.

CASSIA on the spot is in fair supply at 8s. 3d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a. Forward prices are practically unchanged at from 7s. 2d. c.i.f. to arrive upwards.

CEDAR.—Current forward offers of American *leaf* range from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb. c.i.f. as to packing, and of *wood* from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is again dearer at 2s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot holders quote 2s. 7d. Java is steadier at 4s. to 4s. 3d., and 3s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

The following are the exports of Ceylon citronella oil from January 1 to March 31, 1925 (together with their destinations), compared with the same period in 1924:—

	1924	1925		1924	1925
To United Kingdom	110,219	87,098	To United States	172,992	169,108
" Belgium	2,300	—	" Rest of	—	—
" France ..	16,440	26,859	" "America"	—	2,240
" Germany	26,350	18,341	" India ..	4,058	5,703
" Holland ..	2,219	2,290	" New Zealand	—	—
" Italy ..	9,349	—	" land ..	1,080	1,641
" Spain ..	804	1,182	" Egypt ..	390	400
" Japan ..	1,618	2,400	" Africa ..	1,030	1,341
" S. Australia	—	1,671	" China ..	—	2,380
" Victoria ..	4,647	14,507	" Straits Settlements	—	408
" New South Wales ..	3,133	6,927			
" Queens-land ..	1,239	—	Total ..	356,629	345,735

COPAIBA is quoted at 2s. 7½d. per lb., spot, in quantity.

CORIANDE.—Ex Morocco seed, genuine, B.P. oil is quoted at 32s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVE.—English distillers are quoting at the higher range of 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. for high-percentage oil, according to quantity.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is unchanged at last week's quotation of 165 fr. per kilo, c.i.f. New crop oil is now arriving freely, and holders are quoting at the easier rate of 19s.

to 19s. 6d. per lb. Algerian is in fair supply at from 25s. to 26s., the latter for small lots.

GINGER is cheaper on the spot at 35s. 6d. per lb. for original tins.

LEMON is unchanged at from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. as to brand. Spot is quoted at from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

LEMONGRASS.—There has been a fair business in post-monsoon shipment, July-September being offered at the cheaper rate of 3s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is easier at 3s. 3d.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is cheaper on the spot at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. May-June shipment is offered at 13s. 9d. c.i.f.; July-September and August-October, 13s. 6d.; October-December, 11s. 6d.

NEROLI.—According to reports from France, the wet weather of the past few months has affected the yield of flowers, which will be small this year. Prices have been fixed at 6.50 fr. per kilo for the flowers, compared with 5 fr. in 1924.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb. West Indian sweet is 3s. Californian sweet is quoted at 5s. 6d. in drums, and 5s. 8d. in tins and cases.

PALMAROSA is cheaper on the spot in pots at 13s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Further speculative offers of the new crop American tin oil have been made, including one of 25s. per lb. for "any good brand" and upwards. There have been a fair number of inquiries recently for spot, which is nominal at 57s. 6d. Prompt shipment is 57s. 6d. c.i.f. H.G.H. is obtainable at 75s. per lb.

From advices received from the West, it is quite evident that the acreage under peppermint cultivation is larger this season, and the prospects are for a "good average crop," provided weather and other conditions are favourable. An offer of \$5.50 in drums in the West is made.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is steady at 2s. per lb. for good quality.

SASSAFRAS.—Genuine American is cheaper at 5s. 6d. per lb. for original tins.

SPEARMINT.—American natural is unchanged at 20s. 6d. per lb. for cases.

TANSY.—American is quoted to come forward at 13s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

WINTERGREEN (SWEET BIRCH).—For forward shipment, genuine American is quoted at 11s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., exclusive of duty.

WORMSEED.—American is offered at the cheaper rate of 14s. 7½d. per lb. on the spot in original tins.

WORMWOOD.—American is offered at 18s. 9d. per lb., ex wharf London. Small lots on the spot are quoted at 22s.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period May 7 to May 13 (inclusive).—Anise (Germ.), 1 cs.; caraway (Germ.), 6 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 85 cs.; citronella (Cey.), 6 dm.; dill (Germ.), 2 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 40 cs.; geranium (Sp.), 2 cs.; (Réunion), 2 dm., 2 cs. (Fr.), 3 dm.; juniper berry (Gorm.), 1 dm.; lavender (Holl.), 1 cs.; lemon (It.), 26 cs., 34 x ¾ cs., 10 x ½ cs.; limo (B.W.I.), 4 cs.; mint (Jp.), 161 cs.; orange (Fr.), 1 cs.; origanum (Greece), 1 cs.; undescribed (Fr.), 16 cs.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals, etc.

The following are current spot quotations (duty-paid):—

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Acetophenone ..	8/6	Hydroxy citronellal	29/- to 30/-
Amyl salicylate ..	3/1½ to 3/3	Ionone 100% ..	18/-
Anethol ..	4/6 to 5/-	Iso-eugenol ..	14/6 to 15/-
Aubepine ..	10/- to 10/6	Linalol ..	20/- to 21/-
Benzaldehyde ..	2/8 to 2/9	Linalyl acetate ..	24/- to 25/6
Benzyl acetate ..	2/3 to 2/6	Methyl anthranilate	8/- to 8/6
" alcohol (industrial)	1/9	" benzoate ..	5/6
" (pure) ..	2/3	" salicylate (ebys.)	1/7
" benzoate ..	2/3 to 2/6	Musk ambrette ..	30/-
" butyrate ..	10/- to 11/-	" ketone ..	40/-
Bromstyrol ..	9/3 to 9/6	" xylol ..	8/6 to 9/-
Citral ..	9/3 to 10/6	Phenyl ethyl alcohol	12/6 to 13/-
Citronellol ..	18/6	Rhodinol (as to quality)	40/- to 90/-
Coumarin ..	14/-	Safrol ..	1/6 to 1/8
Diphenyl oxide ..	3/9	Terpineol ..	1/8 to 1/10
Eugenol ..	10/6 to 11/6	Thymol ..	16/6
Geranyl acetate ..	12/-	Vanillin ..	24/- to 24/6
Heliotropine ..	5/3 to 5/6		

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

FOLLOWING upon the numerous reductions in spot values recorded last week, the market shows but little change this week. Conditions are fairly steady throughout, but business remains slack.

ACTANILIDE is steadier this week, but business is still rather slow: B.P. crystals and powder, spot, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN keeps steady as quoted on spot at about 14s. to 14s. 3d. per lb., but there is little doing.

ASPIRIN.—Business continues in a moderate way, with dealers' prices very steady: quantities from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

BARBITONE, after last week's reduction in price, is still rather unsteady as offered at 12s. to 12s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is steady now at the lower price of 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—The position on spot is rather firmer, owing to shortage of supplies practically free from chlorine: not much offered under 2s. 8d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steadier but still decidedly quiet, with dealers' prices at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.

BETANAPHTHOL is steady as quoted in isolated quarters down to 3s. to 3s. 3d.; some offers are up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BORIC ACID.—British makers' prices for home trade only for all grades are unchanged.

BROMIDES.—The position continues firm here, and bromine is reported dearer again: ammonium is about 2s. 4d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 1s. 11d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, about 2s. 1d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE is steady, with better business on the market: dealers' prices vary from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Business has been rather better of late, with dealers' prices steadily maintained at about 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.; large quantities are a shade less.

CITRIC ACID has found business of moderate size, with dealers' prices in the region of 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for B.P. crystals.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady though rather dull, with dealers' prices at 2s. 2d. per lb. for quantities in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains flat, with the quoted price about 6s. 6d. per lb., spot.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE continues quiet, with no further change in dealers' prices at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Dealers' prices are fairly uniform in the region of 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., according to quantity; business has been fair.

HYDROQUINONE is steady, with business brisk in limited quantities; dealers quote at about 3s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is steady as quoted at 2s. 8d. per lb. on spot. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 10s. per ton, spot, net.

METHYL SALICYLATE seems a little steadier after the recent reductions in prices, with dealers quoting at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., in carboys; in bottles, up to 2s. 2d. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL, which fell away last week, shows no further change at 18s. 6d. per lb., but there is little doing.

MILK SUGAR.—Last week's cheaper prices for Dutch B.P. continue in force, and prices for American B.P. are unchanged.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) continues steady on spot at about 2s. per lb. for quantities in kegs; smaller lots up to 2s. 2d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE.—Market steady, with moderate business passing: in carboys, 1s. 2d.; in cases, 1s. 5d. per lb.; and in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

PHENACETIN.—A fair market is reported here, with prices rather steadier at 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., according to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Dealers' prices are unchanged at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., with the spot market steady, but not very active.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN continues to be quoted on spot at about 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., with the demand by no means good.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are attracting buyers at about 7½d. per lb., according to quantity, in drums.

RESORCIN is quoted at about 4s. 9d. per lb., but orders might be placed at a shade less for quantities.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Actual selling prices for large quantities would perhaps be a shade less than 1s. 4d.; for five-cwt. lots 1s. 4d. is asked, and up to 1s. 4¾d. for smaller lots.

SALOL remains rather quiet, but prices are steady at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.).—Dealers are offering in quantities firm at 1s. 11d., with 2s. per lb. asked for small lots.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues very steady, with a fair business being done: crystals and powder, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL is steadier this week, but there is very little doing; dealers quote at 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *tervis* shows no change on a quiet market at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—This market is held at the higher prices recorded last week, and inquiry is fairly active: dealers' prices run from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., less 5 per cent., according to quantity, for B.P. crystals.

TERPIN HYDRATE continues to be offered at about 1s. 8d. per lb., with the market quiet.

THYMOL is steady on a slow market as quoted from 16s. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Quotations appear to vary here and average about 23s. 6d. to 24s. 3d.; isolated quotations may be slightly cheaper.

The following are makers' prices (per lb., unless otherwise quoted):—Acid camphoric, 21s. to 19s.; iron ammonium citrate: B.P., 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; U.S.P., 2s. 2d. to 2s.; green, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 6d.; mercurials: red oxide, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; corrosive sublimate, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.; white precipitate, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; calomel, 4s. to 3s. 10d.; potassium citrate, 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; sodium citrate, B.P.C. 1911, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 7d.; U.S.P. ditto, 2s. 2d. to 1s. 10d.; sodium nitroprusside, 16s.; sodium sulphide, pure recryst., 1s. 2d. to 10d.; ether, 720, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 1½d.; ether, 720 purif., ex s.v.m., 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d.; potassium acetate, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 1d.; terebene, 2s. 3d. to 2s.; acid phosphoric, 1,150, 1s. to 11d.; cadmium sulphate, pure, 4s. 3d. to 4s.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, May 13.

THE scarcity of business bringing with it keen competition is the main feature of this section. Quoted prices continue with no material change. Potash chloride is firmer.

ACETIC ACID is moving but slowly, and in small quantities, with dealers' prices steady. 80 per cent. technical, £39; 80 per cent. pure, £40 per ton, in barrels, ex wharf, London. Glacial (pharmaceutical), £67 per ton, in glass demijohns, ex wharf, London.

ACETONE, which has been moderately active for some little time, continues steady as quoted at £74 10s. to £75 per ton, for B.G.S. in drums.

ALUM meets with occasional demand, with the spot price held at £9 5s. per ton, for lump in casks.

AMMONIA ALKALI (58 per cent. light alkali) for home consumers only, is quoted unchanged by British makers at £6 15s. per ton, f.o.r., in free bags.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues to find buyers, with the spot price of small lots steady at 1s. 4½d. per lb., in loaned cylinders.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has been moving at last week's lower prices of £27 10s. to £28 per ton, for grey galvanising in casks, on the spot.

ARSENIC.—There has been a fairly steady tone at the more recent rally in prices. The Cornish mines are asking about £22 to £23 per ton f.o.r., and c.i.f. terms for Japanese are called £22. A little business has been done in Cornish powder at about £22.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) is unchanged on a quiet market, with spot quoted at £10 to £10 10s. per ton.

BARYTES, according to quality, is offered from £3 7s. 6d. to £6 5s. per ton, with occasional shipment business being done.

BLEACHING POWDER.—British makers' price for home trade is £10 10s. per ton, d/d for four-ton lots, and 10s. less for contracts. Dealers quote £9 10s. per ton.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There has not been much life in the export demand, and the market continues on the dull side. The larger makers ask about £24 15s. to £25 per ton, f.o.b., less 5 per cent. for casks, but business is being done with certain makers down to about £24 10s.

EPSOM SALT from dealers is steady as quoted at £4 10s. to £4 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, for commercial quality. B.P. quality is 25s. per ton more.

FORMALDEHYDE remains practically idle, with dealers quoting in the region of £42 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume: selling prices might be cheaper.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady, and in some request as quoted on spot by dealers at about £3 10s. per ton, in single bags, for commercial.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Dealers prices are about the same, and the improved demand is sustained. Lead acetate, brown, £41 to £42; white, £43 10s.; spot: litharge, about £43; red lead, about £42 10s.; white lead, dry, £42; ground in oil, £43 15s. per ton, c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID is very steady, with dealers doing some business at about 3½d. to 4d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Business continues on spot for small lots at about £30 per ton for 88/92 per cent. solid in drums.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is maintained at last week's higher rates, with the market showing good business. 90/92 per cent., £25; 96/98 per cent., £26 10s. per ton, in casks, spot.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is firmer, with inquiry good. Dealers quote for small quantities in the region of 4d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is attracting buyers, with dealers prices for large quantities of commercial quality at about 6d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN.—Dealers are offering spot yellow at about 7½d. per lb., and for shipment in quantities at slightly less.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Inquiry continues, but business is rather slower and prices steady: dog-tooth crystals, £40; medium, £37; fine white crystals, £23 to £24 per ton, spot.

SODIUM ACETATE is very steady at about £21 10s. per ton.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers report more inquiry, with the prices rather firmer. Pea crystals (photographic), £13 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, about £9 per ton, in casks. British makers prices for 4-ton lots of pure crystals is about £14 per ton.

SODIUM NITRATE.—London remains quiet with prices unaltered. 96 per cent., £13 5s.; refined, £13 10s. per ton, f.o.r. Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton cheaper.

SODIUM NITRITE continues to be quoted in London in the region of £23 10s. to £23 15s. per ton for 100 per cent.; market dull. Manchester prices more attractive.

SODIUM SULPHIDE has met with a few inquiries, with dealers quoting £13 7s. 6d. for 60/62 per cent. solid, and £14 per ton for broken in drums.

SULPHUR.—A moderate steady demand is reported, and prices are steady. American or Sicilian crude is quoted £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s. a ton, delivered Manchester. Quotations for refined may be called about £9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. for flowers, and £8 15s. per ton for roll, delivered from London warehouse.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Little alteration in this section is recorded this week. Carbolic acid crystals and creosote oil remain dull. Pitch is unchanged, and pyridine remains firm. ANILINE OIL continues steady, with British makers quoting at about 7½d. per lb., naked at works. BETA-NAPHTHOL is quiet with the price about 1½d. to 1s. per lb. TOLUOL continues bright, with prices very steady. 90's is 6½d., pure 1s. 9½d. per gallon. XYLOL.—Little interest is shown: pure, 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL shows no improvement in prices or demand: ex works, 6½d. to 6½d. per gallon: f.o.b., 7d. to 7½d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CARBOLIC ACID crystals continues more or less inactive, with prices at a comparatively low level and none too steady. F.o.b. in bulk packing, 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C. crystals. CRESYLIC ACID is fairly steady, but not very active; quoted from 1s. 3d. and upwards per gallon for 97/99 per cent. NAPHTHALENE has been most disappointing of late, and the market is irregular; quotations are in the region of £14 per ton for flakes. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL continues to be quoted for arrivals at about £50 per ton, in drums, for small lots. HEXAMETHYLENE is steady on a quiet market as offered at about 2s. 10d. per gallon. PYRIDINE is one of the best items in this section, with the price firm at 19s. 6d. per gallon, with business good. PITCH.—A few inquiries for forward positions recorded. Prices are still quoted at about 4½s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

THE slight improvement recorded last week is maintained in most items, and there is little change to comment upon. Castor, groundnut, palm kernel, rape and soya oils are dull items. ACID OILS continue steady, but decidedly quiet; coconut and palm kernel, 40s. 6d.; groundnut, 37s.; soya, 34s. 6d.; all spot. CASTOR.—French medicinal water-white is quoted at 72s. per cwt., ex wharf London, and in barrels at 69s. 6d. Values are cheaper and nominal: English pharmaceutical, 66s.; first pressings, 61s.; second pressings, 60s. per cwt. net, barrels included, ex works in not less than 1-ton lots. COCONUT is steady but not very active: deodorised, 52s. spot; Ceylon, 47s. c.i.f.; Cochin, 53s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON is firm with business fair: deodorised, 52s.; common edible, 50s.; soapmaking, 48s.; crude, 43s., all spot. GROUNDNUT is quieter but steady at unchanged values; deodorised, 55s. spot; crude Oriental, 51s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL.—Last week's higher prices are maintained, and market is steady: deodorised, 49s.; crude, 43s., all spot. PALM continues steady with limited business; prices show little alteration. Lagos, 38s. 9d.; softs, 38s. 6d.; mediums, 40s.; hards, 41s. 3d.; bleached, 41s. 9d., all spot. RAPE is still flat and unsteady: refined, 54s. 6d., crude, 51s. 6d., all spot, ex mill; crude, 49s., and refined, 52s. not and naked. SOYA.—Unsteady and dull: deodorised, 49s. 3d.; crude, 43s. 3d., all spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Price on spot is a little higher. Spot, 45s. 3d.; May, 44s.; May-August, 44s.; September-December, 44s. 3d. Hull, spot, 44s.; May-August, 43s. 10½d.; September-December, 43s. 10½d. TURPENTINE.—The market became excited towards the end

of last week when the spot price reached 82s. per cwt., and the continued strong upward movement in the American southern markets in consequence of a much larger demand to fill spring requirements caused holders at this end to become the more reticent. The Savannah quotation rose to over 102 cents for spot delivery, and our market early on Tuesday showed another advance with spot delivery selling in the neighbourhood of 83s. 9d. to 84s., while July-December contracts were arranged at figures ranging rather upward of 57s. Market conditions then became slightly reactionary, and on Wednesday spot closed at 80s., May, 79s. and July-December, 73s. per cwt. The fact must not be overlooked that although there has been another decrease in the stocks, now 14,390 barrels, which compares with 10,431 barrels a year ago, the "affloats" are again larger at 4,900 barrels, so that the London visible supply was increased to 19,290 barrels, against 10,431 barrels same date last year. According to cable advices another 12,000 barrels have been just shipped in two steamers for this market. The available supplies in America have been temporarily reduced, thus enabling aggressive bull tactics to be successful, but reactionary influences are rather to be expected after the big rise. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, is quiet and cheaper at 60s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—Conditions of business leave much to be desired, but the general tone of the market continues fairly steady. Benzol is a bright item. Lubricating oils are slightly easier. BENZOL.—This market is certainly firm, with supplies very limited. Crude 65's, about 1s. 3d.; standard motor, 1s. 8d., and pure, 1s. 11d. per gallon, ex works in tank wagons. FUEL OIL.—Market quiet and prices unchanged: 950 gravity, £4 2s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 17s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE are very steady: wax, 3½d. to 5½d. per lb., according to melting-point; scale, from 25s. per cwt., c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS.—Markets steady. American standard white, 1s.; water white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free. Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d. ex tank; 7½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. PETROLEUM JELLIES.—No further change in prices; market flat; white to snow white, £56 to £60; amber and yellow, £23 to £26; red vet, £20; dark stiff green, £17 10s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—Prices as quoted are unsteady; special No. 1, £29; No. 1, £27; No. 2, £25; No. 3, half-white, £24; No. 4, half-white, £18 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf, London. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—The demand for 90 to 160 is fair, with prices steady at about 1s. 4d. per gallon. Heavy 90 to 190 remains quiet with the price about 1s. per gallon. LUBRICATING OILS.—Market shows a moderate business, with a slight downward tendency. American pales, £11 15s. to £24; reds, £14 to £26; dark cylinders, £13 10s. to £35; filtered cylinders, £21 15s. to £36 per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf, London. Soluble oil, according to grade, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL steady at £18 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

Java Coca Exports

EXPORTS of coca from Java during the months of January and February 1925 totalled 247,324 kilos, against 196,603 kilos in the same period of 1924, consigned to the following countries (amounts in kilos):

	Jan.-Feb., 1924.	Jan.-Feb., 1925.
Germany	10,260	4,300
Holland	146,483	175,900
Japan	39,860	34,473

Port of London Charges

F. W. BOWYER & BARTLETT, 147 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, write to the "Daily Telegraph" giving an everyday instance of how the Port of London is losing trade. "Quite recently" (they say) "in a shipment of goods to Hamburg the freight for over twenty-five tons of merchandise amounted to £10 14s., whilst delivery charges from the wharf amounted to £12 6s. 10d. These facts explain themselves, but we would like to point out that the charge for delivery is only an initial item, and has to be increased very considerably by other charges, such as weighing and port rates. Add to this transport to export dock and it will be readily seen how London charges before the goods start on their journey are often three times, and nearly always twice, as much as the actual freight. In other words, it costs more to take goods from the floor of the wharf to the lorry or barge for transport than it does to transport for a journey sometimes of several days' duration. Cannot something be done by merchants and those interested to bring about a revision of Port of London charges, which are playing such havoc with British trade?"



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

SIR,—The meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has been fixed to take place in Glasgow from July 27 to 30. We shall be pleased to hear from members who are desirous of contributing scientific and technical papers. The Executive Committee has decided that July 1 shall be the last date for the receipt of papers, and members are earnestly requested to let us know as early as possible the titles of their papers, and to send the manuscript not later than July 1.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. HAMPSHIRE,

F. W. CROSSLEY HOLLAND,

Hon. General Secretaries.

17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Voting in the Council Election

SIR,—Your reference to the Council election (*C. & D.*, May 9, p. 635) was not quite correct, owing to the postponement of the annual meeting to three o'clock. The present method of voting is governed by the 1898 Act, and Section 5 gives twelve o'clock noon as the time limit for receiving voting papers. London members of the Pharmaceutical Society who frequently bring their votes to the annual meeting and place them in the ballot box provided should note that they cannot do it this year. Papers must be delivered before 12 noon, or posted on Tuesday, May 19.

Yours, etc.,

T. MARNs,

H. SKINNER.

London.

SIR,—“*Ars longa, vita brevis.*” It took Mr. Skinner fifteen years to organise London pharmacy, and evidently the Council has very little use for his great achievement. Now he tells us that it will require still more time and still greater statesmanship to achieve any tangible results. Evidently Mr. Skinner and his Council have eternity before them; and they are not to be hustled or disturbed in their gigantic efforts. I pity the poor pharmacists whose “quarter days” come round in much quicker succession, and whose patience does not allow them to take such long views and still longer periods for the realisation of their needs. The next week’s election will show if pharmacists do not prefer a Council with shorter views, but who may deliver the goods in their lifetime, not nearer doomsday.

Very truly yours,

JULES COFMAN-NICORESTI.

15 Speenham Road, S.W.9.

SIR,—Nobody can deny that Messrs. Marns and Skinner are two estimable men, but I am grieved to note one sentence in their letter of May 9: “The issue is plain: Individualism barging in, or organised effort through our branches.” As it stands, it means that the man who can act for himself is not wanted. The Council theorise (“prate” is more fitting) about democracy, and encourage it only when they feel sure that the course adopted will prove acceptable to all; but if there is any doubt about a unanimous vote, then the opinion of the democracy is the last thing they wish to consider. Should a few influential representatives of pharmacy raise the voice of criticism they are subject to extreme and organised opposition, likened to “rabbits,” and told that they understand not what they say. Facts speak for themselves, and judging by the election addresses of the retiring members they realise that a serious blunder has been made; when it is too

late for some of them they all emphasise their wish to make democratic control effective. Mr. Cofman-Nicoresti may be inclined to be a vigorous personality, but he is a man with the pluck of his convictions; in any case, we want a few with a good “punch,” and if he is elected I, for one, will look forward to reading reports of future meetings. A claim was made that for twenty years an effort had been made to make democratic control effective. I do not doubt that for a moment, but it has only been on the part of a very few enthusiasts who have been strongly opposed by other members of the Council. At one time it was the custom for fourteen of the members of the Council to seek re-election each year; but a certain “clique” found this inconvenient, as a strong opposition could be returned. It was then decided that only one-third of the members at a time should seek the vote. Some of that “clique” still exist; not so long ago a gentleman (esteemed by all sections of the drug trade) experienced their displeasure because he was not of their “inner circle.” But a trustworthy few still remain, and the three new candidates will add to their number; they will prove a force that will make itself manifest. But the electorate must assist, and not only wake up but keep awake; they have now the chance to show that they mean business.

Truly yours,

AD REM (12/5).

SIR,—Which is the effective way of returning the voting paper for the Council election? The instructions for voting say that the member should erase the names of all those for whom he does not intend to vote; as there are ten candidates and seven seats it is obvious that by erasing three names the voter registers one vote each for the remaining seven. But if he erases nine names and only leaves one, does he register one vote for that candidate, or seven votes for the same man? And if he crosses out five names, leaving five, how are the votes registered?—Faithfully yours,

VOTER (11/5).

Panel Doctors' Dispensing

SIR,—In a recent report of a meeting of the Somerset Insurance Committee it is noted that a suggestion was put forward that there should be some form of control for medical dispensing, as there is for that carried out in retail pharmacies. A doctor who was present is reported to have said that he would never let anyone interfere between his patient and himself. It seems to me that he missed the point of the suggestion. No one wishes to interfere with what the doctor gives the patient; it is not a question of controlling what is ordered and given, but of controlling the conditions under which the dispensing is carried out. Take the question of weights and measures. It is compulsory for the chemist to utilise stamped measures and balances complying with certain regulations; in how many surgeries are these to be seen? We have recently had cases in which medical men have given evidence that the difference of a grain or less is most important to the patient, in the case of drugs which are given in ten- or twenty-grain doses; but if a doctor used a balance which would not weigh accurately within that quantity, he would not be giving the patient the dose he intended, and it would be as detrimental to that patient as if the chemist had been the culprit. Further, there is compliance with the poisons laws, keeping scheduled poisons in a separate cupboard, dispensing poisonous liniments in poison-bottles and so forth. All these things were enacted for the protection of the public, not for the benefit of the pharmacist; it is the same public which goes to the surgery and the same poisons which are dispensed there. Why, therefore, should not the same protection be afforded? And, lastly, there is the question of the purity of drugs; the doctor can use any grade he likes, and impurity does not matter. And, with the exception of those few who were pharmacists first, doctors have had little training in dispensing.—Yours faithfully,

INSPECTION FOR ALL (12/5).

Legal Queries

C. W. (21/4).—The use of bill-heads with "M.P.S." on in a shop carried on by unqualified persons may easily be interpreted as holding out the shop to be that of a chemist and druggist.

T. & C. (7/5).—Crescote is a mixture of guaiacol, cresol and other phenols. The percentage of homologues present may vary, but on the basis of the composition, ignoring the uncertain percentage, the article comes within Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

T. L. (6/5).—The exemption in the Medicine Stamp Act which allows the sale unstamped of "known, admitted and approved" remedies applies to registered chemists and to other persons who have served an indentured apprenticeship to a chemist.

J. W. P. (8/4).—The business carried on by the executors of a chemist must be *bona fide* in charge of a qualified chemist whose certificate of qualification must be displayed in the shop. Unqualified persons can be employed under the supervision of the chemist.

H. W. B. (14/4).—"Dangerous" drugs bought or in stock before the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act came in force—September 1, 1921—were not required to be entered in the dangerous drugs register, but the Home Office have power to require a declaration of stocks.

A. & Co. (21/4).—Liquid ammonia over 5 per cent. strength is a poisonous substance within Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and requires to be labelled "Poisonous." On and after January 1 next it will be necessary also to state on the label the percentage of free ammonia.

H. B. (14/4).—It is only the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex that are mentioned in the Labelling Order. For these the titles used in those works can be used. For example: *Tr. nuc. vom. B.P. 1914*, without reference to the strychnine content.

Ajax (27/4).—An unqualified director of a limited liability company can inform the qualified manager of his opinion about sales of poison. If, however, the sales would be contrary to the poison-sale regulations the qualified chemist is the judge, or he would not be a *bona fide* manager within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Sinister (30/3) and *B. I. C.* (7/5).—The condition governing the exclusion of *pulv. ipecac. co.* from the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations if mixed with other medicaments is that the powder must be diluted more than five times its bulk. The prescription you send shows a dilution of 1 in 4.3, and therefore it comes within the Regulations.

P. R. L. (1/5).—Rat poisons containing barium chloride can only be sold by retail by qualified chemists; you may sell the poison wholesale for chemists to sell again. The envelope needs to bear the word "poison" upon it. Powdered red squill is much used now as a rat poison and is not a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

T. B. (25/4).—*Liq. morph. hyd. 3vj* in a prescription states the amount and complies with the requirements. The "dangerous" drug is "*Liq. morph. hyd.*" in this case. In the case of *tab. naso-pharyngeal co.*, the amount of cocaine in each and the number required must be given on the prescription as the name gives no indication of the "dangerous" drug contained.

G. M. (12/4).—The best method of protecting property in a hair restorer is to register the name of the article as a trade-mark. If you wished to obtain a patent for it you would have to declare the composition, and unless it was a new article it might not be patentable. A hair restorer is not liable to medicine-stamp duty unless recommended for the treatment of an ailment.

J. B. (7/5).—Registered chemists and other persons who have completed an indentured apprenticeship to a chemist are entitled to sell "entire" drugs recommended for ailments, without having to stamp the article. This exemption cannot be passed on to small shopkeepers, who must have a patent medicine licence if they desire to sell articles recommended for ailments.

C. H. G. (16/4).—We regret that we cannot give you a Diary number for the powder you mention in your letter. The next opportunity for registering formulas will be at the end of this year in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1926. From the nature of the ingredients this may be a preparation that is not liable to stamp duty, but we have no means of knowing, as you do not give sufficient information.

L. D. P. (7/5).—(1) The position of *vin. ipecac.* as a scheduled poison is simply that, though it is a poison within Part II of the poisons schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, the only effect of diluted *ipecacuanha* preparations is to produce vomiting, and consequently they are not labelled "poison." This is technically illegal, but in practice is ignored. (2) The makers of preparations containing *cannabis indica* are notifying their customers to that effect.

Indigo (25/3)—PAYMENT FOR INSURANCE DISPENSING.—No Insurance prescription is valid unless it is signed by a medical practitioner. The particular practitioner responsible for the treatment of an insured person is expected to sign all prescriptions issued to that person, but in cases of emergency or as a result of special arrangements a deputy (who must be a medical practitioner) may act for him. If the deputy issues prescriptions he must sign his own name and that of the principal for whom he acts. In no case would a dispenser or other unqualified person be allowed to sign prescriptions. There seems to be no reason, however, why prescriptions should not be copied out by a secretary or other person so long as they are signed by the practitioner personally.

G. H. G. (25/4) has a son who is employed by him in his business and paid a salary of £117 per annum, living in. In making his return for income-tax claims a deduction of £221 in respect of his son's employment in the business made up of salary £117, board and lodging £104; and, though not stated, it is understood this has been allowed. The son is assessed on £221, from which allowance of £157 is made, so that he is called upon to pay £7 4s. tax. "G. H. G." asks if this is correct. [It is not stated how the £157 allowance is made up. The ordinary personal allowance for an unmarried man is only £135. But however this may be, the son does not, on the facts stated, appear to be liable to income-tax at all. His total income for taxing purposes is only £117 per annum. The estimated sum of £104 for board and lodging should not be included, as it is not something which the son could turn into money.]

J. C. (4/5), referring to reply to "*T. P.*" (20/4) in *C. & D.*, May 2, p. 659, asks:—(1) If he is liable to any of the income-tax schedule A on his premises in the following case, and if so, can he appeal, seeing that the twenty-one days allowed for giving notice have expired? He holds on a repairing lease at £60 per annum, the landlord doing no repairs. The income-tax assessment is £72 gross, £57 10s. net. He also asks: (2) If when sending in his profit and loss account for the schedule D assessment on his trade profits, he is entitled to make any deduction for the following: (a) Part cost of fitting up the shop-front, the other part being paid by the landlord; (b) cost of shop-fittings, such as wall cases, counters, etc.; and (c) cost of inside-blinds and outside sun-blinds? [In this case, being assessed under schedule A on £57 10s. net, "*J. C.*" is entitled to deduct the whole of this tax from his rent, as the net assessment does not exceed the net rent. As regards (2), this expenditure is capital, and as a rule not allowable; but as there must be an added value given to the premises by the landlord's part payment, and this adds to the schedule A assessment, some allowance can, we think, be claimed under this head, in respect of what the landlord paid.]

J. W. M. (16/3).—SUPPLY OF DRUGS TO INSURED PERSONS.—In a rural area a medical practitioner cannot at will elect to supply medicine to the insured persons on his list. The Insurance Committee is responsible for the supply of medicine, and in ordinary cases the medicine is supplied by the chemists in the area. In certain circumstances, however, the Insurance Committee may require the doctor responsible for the treatment of the person to supply all the medicines required. If the patient has difficulty in visiting a chemist's shop the doctor may be required to supply the medicine, and this applies whatever the actual distance between the residence of the patient and the nearest chemist; also if the patient lives more than one mile from the nearest chemist—then the Insurance Committee will decide each case upon its merits and notify each person where he may obtain his medicine, but the patient still has the right to adopt the alternative method if he notifies the Committee accordingly. The doctor, however, must merely act on the instructions of the Committee; he cannot supply medicine in these cases merely because he chooses to do so. All he can supply are—emergency medicines and medicines generally administered by a practitioner in person. You should report the facts of the case to your Insurance Committee.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

B. E. A. (9/3).—POWDER FOR CHOLERA IN FOWLS.—This is a reddish powder having a slight odour recalling asafetida, and yielding 74 per cent. of ash, and containing calcium, magnesium, potassium, sulphates, chlorate, a little chloride and carbonate, also colouring matter. It probably consists of a mixture of potassium chlorate, magnesium sulphate, and prepared chalk, coloured with Armenian bole, also a little asafetida.

R. & Co. (28/3).—LEMONADE POWDER made from your formula will turn damp on storing, especially in the rainy climate such as last year. A good deal can be done, however, by packing in airtight paraffin paper or cellophane, the edges of the paper or cellophane being stuck down in such a manner that the air is excluded.

H. C. S. (29/3).—COSLETTIZING IRON.—The process of producing a rust-proof finish on iron, known as Coslettizing, was invented by Mr. T. W. Coslett, a Birmingham chemist. The method, which consists in depositing a coating of iron phosphate on the article, is explained in the various patents: 8667/1906, 15628/1908, 22743/1909 and 28131/1909.

E. D. (31/3).—We cannot trace the formula of the "known, admitted and approved" remedy unless you send us the reference number.

J. L. (22/4).—PRESERVING BAIT.—The use of formalin in too large a proportion produces the brittleness in minnows when used for preserving them. We think you will find that a solution containing formalin 1 oz., glycerin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water 10 oz. will give more satisfactory results.

W. L. N. (22/4).—(1) SOLID BRILLIANTINE.—The cheaper forms of this are soft paraffin with a small proportion of hard paraffin to increase the solidity. It is coloured with chlorophyll and perfumed with a little citronella oil or other cheap scent. (2) FIXATIVE CREAM.—The tragacanth cream made of the strength of 6 grains of powdered tragacanth to 1 ounce of rose water is suitable for the purpose you mention. For preservation a few grains of salicylic acid may be used.

C. M. P. (23/4).—LEMONADE POWDER.—It is permissible to use tartaric acid in lemonade powder, but in view of the claims of certain analysts that only citric acid should be present, it should be made clear on the label that tartaric acid is used.

R. & S. (23/4).—IRISH FREE STATE DUTIES.—The 10 per cent. duty on soaps imported into the Irish Free State has been increased to 20 per cent. (*C. & D.*, April 25, p. 599). It is paid by the importer.

T. W. H. (27/4).—CAT'S SWOLLEN PAWS.—The cat seems to be suffering from an inflammatory condition of the pads of his feet. Try linseed poultices for twenty-four hours, or foment repeatedly with warm water containing a little potassium permanganate for two days; then paint with tincture of iodine twice daily for the first day, and afterwards dress with:—

Zinci sulph.	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Spt. vini meth.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq.	...	...	...	...	ad 3vj.

The parts must be kept moist with the lotion. It is difficult to keep dressing on a cat's feet, but applying a solution or paste of aloes to the dressing prevents the animal from licking or tearing it off.

J. D. (30/4).—CORN PAINT WITHOUT CANNABIS INDICA.—The following are "known, admitted, and approved" remedies for corn paint not containing ext. cannab. ind.:—

<i>P.F. 48</i>		<i>P.F. 56</i>	
Ac. salicyl.	... 3ij.	Ac. salicyl.	... 3ss.
Creosoti	... 3j.	Chlorophylli	... gr. v.
Æther. meth.	... 3ij.	Æther. meth.	... 3j.
Spt. vini reot.	... 3ij.	Collod. flexil	... 3iij.
Collodii meth.	... 3xij.		
Tr. curcumæ (1-6)	... 3ij.		

<i>P.F. 51</i>	
Ac. salicyl.	... 3j.
Pulv. resinæ	... 3j.
Æther. meth.	... 3ss.
Tr. arnicæ flor.	... 3ij.
S.V.R.	... ad 3j.

Recreo (4/5).—COMPARATIVE TURNOVER OF BUSINESS.—The index of drugs in the spring of 1918 was average 212, and the present figure 152. If the takings were £50 a week in 1918 it would need to be £36 now to maintain the average. But it should be borne in mind that this figure is calculated purely on a drug turnover. Sales of proprietaries have not declined in value so much as the index shows for drugs, and probably a figure approaching £42 would be a suitable equivalent.

Bryan (4/5).—The Cambridge local junior examination is still on the list of preliminary examinations accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

H. C. (5/5).—The charge for locum work (qualified) is from 90s. to 120s. per week, according to experience.

C. & Co. (1/6).—SICKROOM SPIRITS.—We gave a formula for sickroom spirit in the *C. & D.*, April 4, p. 522, and the method of preventing bed-sores in the issue for April 18, p. 594. If there is any additional information you require we shall be glad to supply it.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1875.

Mosquitos

Dr. Samuel W. Francis, of New York, has found out why mosquitos were created. "It is my firm conviction," he says, "that the mosquito was created for the purpose of driving man from malarial districts; for I do not believe that in nature any region where chill and fever prevail can be free from this little animal. Now, if man will not go after warning is given in humming accents, then the mosquito injects hypodermically a little liquid which answers two purposes: firstly, to render the blood thin enough to be drawn up through its tube; and secondly, in order to inject that which possesses the principles of *quinine*!" We don't like to seem what the French call *difficult*; but the next question is so very obvious that we must put it. Will Dr. Francis kindly tell us why "malarial districts" were created? It is very nice to have mosquitos to give warning of the presence of danger, but if the malarial districts had not been, the mosquitos, according to Dr. Francis, would have been unnecessary, too. Let us come to the first principles, doctor.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Change of Name (Company).—A company may, by special resolution and with the written consent of the Board of Trade, change its name. The usual method is to make formal application to the Board for its sanction to the change before passing the resolution. After the necessary formalities have been complied with, the new name is entered on the register at Somerset House, in place of the former name, and the registrar issues a fresh certificate of incorporation altered to meet the circumstances.

Change of Name (Person).—A person is at liberty to call himself by whatever name he pleases. However, for certain purposes, such as a claim to benefit under a will, it is important to preserve evidence of a change of name, hence it is usual to comply with certain formalities. A change of name may be expressly authorised by Act of Parliament or Royal Licence; but both these methods are expensive and they are seldom resorted to unless the alteration of name is coupled with a change or assumption of armorial bearings. The usual method of putting on record a change of name is for the person concerned to execute before witnesses a deed poll declaring his decision to assume the new name in substitution for his original name. The deed is then enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court, and notice of its execution is advertised in the "London Gazette" and one or more newspapers.

Changes, Ringing the.—One form of criminal deception to which tradesmen are particularly subject is popularly known as "ringing the changes." The system adopted varies widely, and is sometimes extremely ingenious; but in every case the essence of the offence is that the victim is induced by trickery to give for a coin or note tendered more change than the circumstances warrant. If, as the result of the fraud, the victim is induced to part with the property as well as the possession of the money given as change, the offence is that of obtaining money by false pretences, which is a misdemeanour; if, on the other hand, he parted with the possession of the money only, the offence is larceny, which is a felony. The distinction is, however, mainly of academic interest, since the punishment for the crime in either case is penal servitude for not more than five nor less than three years, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than two years.

Characters, Giving.—A master is under no obligation to give his servant a testimonial as to character upon leaving his employment, nor to answer inquiries from prospective or subsequent employers. The servant has no remedy, however great may be the injury which he suffers as the result of his master's refusal. But if a master does give a character or testimonial it must be a true one, otherwise he may be held responsible in damages for the consequences at the suit of any person injured. In giving a character, whether written or verbal, to a person who is interested in receiving it, the master enjoys a qualified privilege, and if an action for libel or slander is brought against him by the servant the master will be protected unless it can be proved that his statements were inspired by express malice. A general character handed by a master to his servant becomes the latter's property; but a testimonial written in answer to an inquiry from a third party remains the property of the writer.

Charas.—The narcotic resin of *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking in India.

Charcoal.—The carbonised product obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; it ranges from the crude charcoal used as fuel to carefully-prepared products for medicinal purposes or for use in technological chemistry, such as the manufacture of gunpowder or for adsorption of vapours. Charcoal burning was originally effected by slow combustion of billets of wood built into turf-covered mounds 30 to 50 feet in diameter, with a chimney on the centre communicating with lateral air vents. The heap was fired in the centre, and after cessation of white smoke, showing that water vapour had been driven off, the air supply was shut off, so that the smouldering wood took three to four weeks to become carbonised throughout. The modern method consists of destructive distillation in horizontal red-hot iron retorts, whereby the valuable liquid by-products (methyl alcohol, acetic acid, etc.) are saved, and the gases evolved are burnt in the furnaces. The yield of charcoal is about 20 per cent. of the original amount of wood taken. Porosity is the most important feature of wood charcoal. Medicinal charcoal powder is usually made from willow charcoal. It is given in the form of biscuits, lozenges, or cachets to absorb gases evolved during stomachic fermentation. Activated charcoal, used for adsorbing poison gases and recovery of solvent vapours by adsorption, is made from charcoal from dense woods or close-grain fruit shells (coconut, etc.) by treatment with superheated steam at very high temperatures (900° C.). Adsorption processes involving activated charcoal or silica gels are becoming of great commercial importance owing to extraction of light gasoline or petrols from the gas of oil wells. For decolorising solutions, charcoal is inferior to bone black or animal charcoal (q.v.).

Charge, Legal Meaning of.—A charge is an obligation or liability. The term is usually applied to property to signify that it is security for payment of a debt or performance of an obligation. Mortgages and liens fall within the category of charges. A common form of charge is an equitable assignment of property by way of security for money advanced. In criminal law a charge is an accusation. The word is also used to describe the instruction given by a judge to the grand jury before they consider the bills sent up to them and the address given by a judge to the petty jury before they retire to consider their verdict.

Chartered Bodies.—A chartered body is the name given to a number of persons incorporated by Royal Charter. Like the modern limited liability company, they constitute one legal person for the purposes for which the body was created. No person can be made a member of a chartered body without his consent. On the other hand, a charter cannot be accepted in part and rejected in part; and the members have no power by any agreement between themselves to do anything at variance with the terms of the charter. These charters were of great utility in earlier times in our history when a large body of traders wished to carry on some trading enterprise together, as in the case of the old East India Company. A charter is obtained by petition to the King in Council. The petition, with a draft of the proposed charter, is left at the Privy Council office, from which it is referred to the Board of Trade and any other Department concerned. Under our common law the Crown can grant charters for any purpose, but subject to certain limitations. Thus, the Crown cannot grant a charter creating a monopoly, nor a charter which would dispense with something in which a subject has an interest, nor one to last only for a definite period, nor one which would make the persons incorporated personally liable for the debts of the chartered body. These limitations do not apply when the charter is granted under an Act of Parliament. In such a case the powers are such as the terms of the Act allow. Thus, the Bank of England was established in 1694 with special powers by a charter made under an Act passed in that year, and the Bank Act of 1892 provided for a supplemental charter being granted to the Bank. If the Crown grants

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

a charter expressed to be granted with the assent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, this has the effect of a grant under a statute. It is a rule that there cannot be two chartered bodies existing for the same purpose at the same time in the same place. If a charter confers a power to be exercised for the public good, there is an obligation on those to whom the charter is granted to exercise it. An Act of Parliament is required to revoke a charter which was created by an Act. Any other charter may be surrendered to the Crown, and the surrender becomes effective so soon as enrolled in the Enrolment Department of the Central Office of the Supreme Court.

Charter-party.—A charter-party is a contract between a shipowner and a trader for the hire of a ship, or part of a ship, for conveyance of goods for a particular voyage or period of time. A charter-party may be an absolute transfer of the ship to the charterer so as to make him, for the time being, owner of the vessel, and as such liable to third parties; or, as is usually the case, merely a letting of the use of the ship or part of it to the charterer for hire. In the latter case the shipowner remains the owner of the ship for all purposes, and the master and crew continue to be his servants.

Chemicals, Storage.—The manner in which chemicals are kept in containers is ordinarily settled by some particular trade custom of marketing in bottles, bags, casks, drums, etc. Thus Epsom salt is supplied in bags, tartaric acid in 4-cwt. casks, glycerin in drums of 2 to 10 cwt., and the turnover of stock of the wholesaler is sufficiently rapid that there is little time for deterioration, such as Epsom salt, efflorescing, or tartaric acid becoming lumpy, or glycerin absorbing water. Conditions of prolonged storage vary with climate and danger from fire, for which provision must be made according to circumstances. Carelessness and ignorance is by no means uncommon, and prevention of exposure of many chemicals to moisture, air, sunlight, or extremes of heat and cold will more than repay the care taken by their saleable condition. Storage in airtight glass containers in a cool, dark cellar is an ideal with few exceptions (such as hydrofluoric acid), and where cost does not count has led to the use of huge glass-lined vessels for tank storage. Storage in glass bottles or stone jars is necessary with many deliquescent chemicals, the most important of which are calcium chloride, potassium acetate, potassium citrate, potassium carbonate, and sodium iodide. Air as well as moisture must be excluded from sticks of caustic soda and caustic potash by waxing over the corks to prevent carbonisation as well as deliquescence. Caustic soda powder, which may be supplied in drums, becomes solid on access of moisture. Wide-mouth jars with bungs are apt to lead to trouble unless lined or tied over with paraffined paper. Sodium sulphite and sodium hyposulphite and Glauber's salt soon effloresce if stored in paper-lined kegs, even if the lid is kept tight, and to become unsightly unless repacked in bottles or jars. Citric acid also effloresces in a warm atmosphere. Most biological products, such as pepsin, pancreatin, and gland extracts, show the opposite effect, being hygroscopic, and thus are supplied in glass, corks being used for closure, and though these become sticky with continual use, they are far preferable to stoppers. Rubber stoppers or paraffined corks should be used for solutions of caustic alkali, liq. plumbi subacet., and lime water; access of air past a badly fitting stopper coated with chalk has been the cause of many prosecutions for defective lime water. Also nothing is more irritating than to have to get at liq. potassæ, etc., by breaking the neck of a bottle because the stopper is cemented in by alkali silicate. White (chemical) glass bottles should be used for storage of pure chemicals, potassium carbonate particularly being contaminated by contact

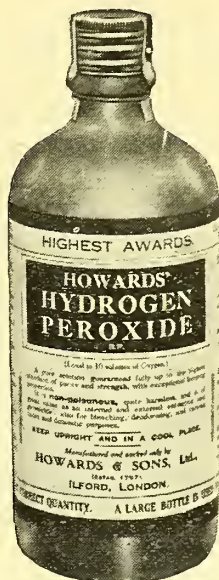
with lead glass. Tins are a favourite and usually satisfactory method of packing many organic chemicals, alkaloids, and essential oils, but paper packages (aspirin, tannic acid, etc.) should be emptied into tins or some other suitable container. Sugar of milk and starch are examples of the class of substances which take up odours and must be kept away from aromatic drugs. Chloride of lime illustrates the opposite extreme and should never be bought or kept loose, and though the modern packings are gas-tight, liability to accidental leakage makes it necessary to keep separate from nearly all other chemicals. The necessity of keeping certain chemicals dry during packing has led to institution of rooms with air specially heated and dried for packing effervescent preparations, potass. citrate, etc., because the bottle as well as the material must remain free from moisture. Glauber's salt requires especial care, efflorescing if too dry and crystals adhering if too moist. It is now sold in cartons covered with paraffined paper sealed by melting waxed edges with hot iron. Tins, tin-lined cases, drawers, and covered galvanised drums are not suitable for some chemicals, which are spoilt by oxidation or contact with impurities, pyrogallie acid, tannic acid, phenol, and salicylic acid being examples of these. Barrel storage is defective for many oils, galvanised tanks in cold store being best to prevent rancidity, which is a form of oxidation. Loss by volatilisation is not uncommon with camphor flowers stored in cardboard boxes, ammonium carbonate in casks, and ammonia in carboys. Exposure to sunlight has a powerful deteriorating effect on most drugs and galenicals, and also affects chemicals and chemical solutions to a much greater extent than ordinarily believed. Hydrogen peroxide and syrup ferri iodide are decomposed photosynthetically, while deposition of resin in terpene containing oils (such as lemon and orange) is well known. The yellowing of santalin, blackening of silver nitrate, turning pink of eserine also serve to emphasise the advantage of storage in non-actinic bottles or preferably in the dark. Ether and chloroform are decomposed by excessive insolation and become dangerous as anaesthetics, owing to the poisonous character of the products of decomposition. Storage at low temperatures in a refrigerator is a great advantage for keeping vaccines, serums, suppositories, and sp. ether nit. The last-named, like hydrocyanic acid, should be kept in small well-filled bottles. Inflammable solvents, explosive chemicals, and corrosive acids are generally stored in a strong room with iron door, with shelves of non-inflammable material. A sunk floor to retain fluid in case of accident is an advantage, whilst the store-room should be airtight when door is closed, in order to put out a fire by exclusion of air. Lighting should preferably be electric, with outside switch. The chief inflammable solvents stored are ether, benzol, and carbon-bisulphide. Hydrochloric, hydrofluoric acid (in rubber bottles), sulphuric, and nitric acids are kept here (sometimes acetic acid and phosphoric acid as well). Explosive chemicals calling for careful treatment include chromic acid, potassium permanganate, picric acid (stored wet), nitroglycerin (10 per cent. or 1 per cent. solution in alcohol), amyl nitrite, and sodium peroxide. Phosphorus under water, sodium or potassium in mineral oil, pyroxylin (damped with spirit) are dangerous chemicals as regards both storage and handling. Carboys are used for storage and transport of many acids and chemical solutions, and it is comparatively rare that barrel storage is permissible. The latter is defective owing to air leakage, loss by evaporation and colouring, but tin-lined barrels of cod-liver oil illustrate compromise of weak airtight lining with supporting outer. Tank storage of alcohol, etc., is usually in galvanised iron tanks, but tank storage is a study of its own, introducing question of (passive) metals or materials (silica, glass, vulcanite) resistance to action of acid for pumps and pipe lines. The newer types of tanks include glass-lined vessels, monel-metal, and various irons treated to render them unacted upon by acids. (See also Drugs, Storage.)

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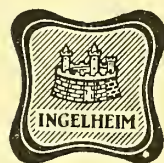
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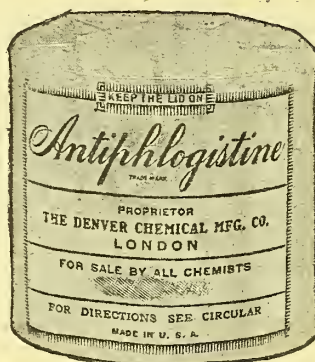
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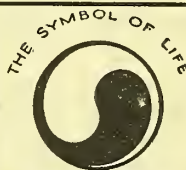
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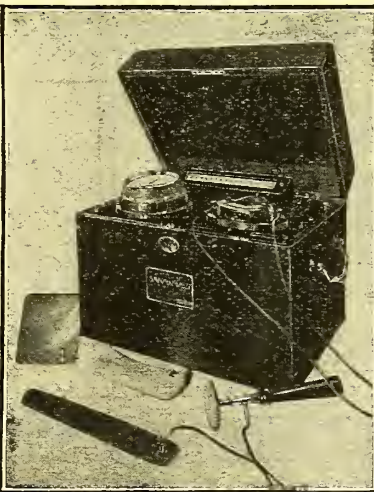
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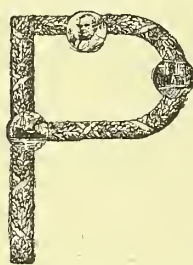
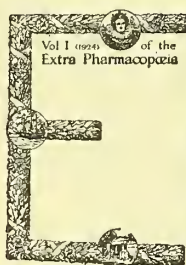
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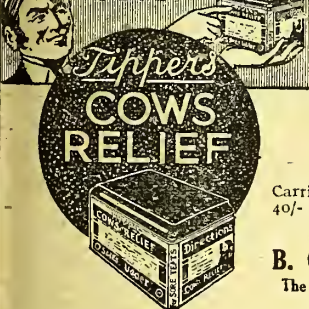
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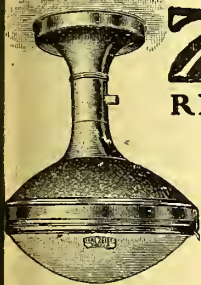
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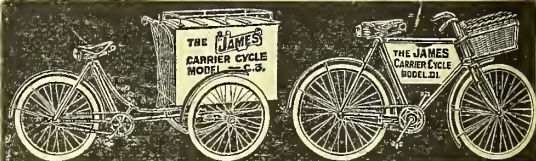
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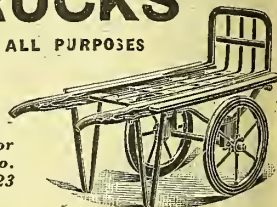
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C.4

MAY 16, 1925.

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

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KENT (Suburban).—Family Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; situate in good-class neighbourhood; established 1830; returns, under indifferent management, £50; gross profit, 36 per cent.; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £1,250; further details on application.

BANK (Near).—Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns, £40 to £45 weekly, under management, at City rates; single-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany, and good extensive stock; rent, £100; on lease; price £1,250.

WOOLWICH (Near).—Drug Store, with excellent opening N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, about £25 weekly; single-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fixtures, £550; good house, garden; very low rent; 14 years' lease; valuation terms entertained; part payment entertained.

KENTISH TOWN.—General Retail and Photographic Business; returns, £900, at usual prices; single-fronted shop, recently fitted; good working stock; house sublet, which is shop rent free; held on lease; price £525, or near offer.

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9.—HOME COUNTY (25 Miles Out).—General Retail Business, with Rexall Agency; returns for 1925, at the rate of £2,700, under management, with scope for considerable increase; double-fronted shop, well fitted, National Cash Register; stock estimated at about £600; long lease; rent, £80, rising to £100; price to be arranged; part payment entertained.

10.—DEVON.—Very old-established Business, Family Retail and Dispensing; returns for past 4 years average £1,718, last year being £1,725; net profit, about £400; vendor estimates the value of the stock and fixtures at £950; house contains 7 rooms; a new lease for 14 or 21 years will be granted; rates, £17 per annum; further details on application.

11.—SURREY.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with excellent opening for Optical; returns for past financial year, £2,700; large double-fronted shop, heavily stocked; long lease at moderate rental; no serious opposition; further details on application.

12.—BOURNEMOUTH (Within Easy Distance of).—Middle-class Family Retail Business; returns, last year, under management, £1,800, at usual prices; double-fronted shop; well stocked; net rent and rates, 18s. weekly; held on lease; valuation terms entertained.

13.—HOME COUNTY.—Cash Retail Business, offering scope for increase; returns, under management, £1,100 per annum; double-fronted lock-up shop, fitted in mahogany and well stocked; 20 years' lease; in order to effect a speedy transfer, a sacrifice would be made; offers invited.

14.—YORKSHIRE.—Working-class Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing, 1,000 monthly; returns approach £2,000 per annum; net profit, from £400 to £450; books audited; stock and fixtures estimated at £750; rent, £28; price £1,050.

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4.—**SOMERSET.**—Old-established Business, in country town; returns, £22 p.w.; 7 years' lease, at £40 p.a.; lock-up double-fronted shop; price £1,200, or offer. (144)

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10.—**YORKS.**—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 per annum; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agency; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation.

11.—**CHESHIRE (Small Market Town).**—Retail Chemist and Druggist; established 26 years; 9 years' lease at £28 per annum; returns, £25 per week; large lock-up shop with ample storage accommodation; every convenience. Fuller particulars on application.

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8.—**LONDON, W.**—High-class Dispensing Business; no lines; established many years; returns, £1,300; plenty of scope; corner shop; stock and fixtures worth £1,000; price quick sale, £750.

9.—**LONDON (Western Suburb).**—High-class Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; present returns average £15 weekly; growing residential locality; handsome modern Pharmacy, well stocked; price £1,600; £600 can remain.

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WULL.—Small, profitable Wholesale Drug and Sundry Business, almost wholly local; easily conducted conjunction with all; 600 customers on books; £500; owner in delicate health. 14, Office of this Paper.

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MIDLANDS.—Old-established Retail Business in agricultural and industrial town, working-class district; good prescribing and general trade; shop well fitted and stocked; rent and rates low; unexpired lease; living accommodation; Medicated Wine Licence; successfully carried on in same hands 14 years; satisfactory reason for leaving; full particulars sent. 82/11, Office of this Paper.

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NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—General Retail, Photographic and Optical Business; prominent corner; double-fronted shop; excellent position in busy thoroughfare; Rexall and Kodak agencies; good house attached; sound stock, estimated at £1,000 approx.; returns, £3,500 per annum; lease to be arranged. Further details on application. 78/10, Office of this Paper.

NORTH YORKSHIRE.—Pharmacy with full wine and spirit licence; established 40 years; takings last six months, under unqualified management, £550; new patents; splendid opening for N.H.I. and Photography; lease, 20 years; price, £350; stock about £250 at valuation. 79/11, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD (busy colliery town near).—Mixed Retail, established 17 years by vendor, who must sell owing to ill-health; returns, £1,800 (N.H.I., £240); smart double-fronted shop, exceptionally good house, garage; no near opposition; district developing rapidly; price, including freehold property (valued at £1,500), £2,500, or near offer. Marsden, 44 Sholebrooke View, Leeds.

SCOTLAND.—High-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business is for disposal; established for 60 years; turnover close on £6,000; offers wanted for goodwill, stock and fittings at valuation, which should be about £2,000. Particulars only given to those who have a ready command of capital. Apply, in first instance, to 78/6, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Really good growing Business, now going through unforeseen circumstances only; no opposition; near two popular seaside resorts; Kodak agency; long lease; low inclusive rent; lock-up; much Prescribing; plenty of scope in a fast-growing neighbourhood; splendid opportunity for right man; returns past 12 months, £1,350. 81/7, Office of this Paper.

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CHEMISTS' Business for Disposal; working-class district of Birmingham; returns nearly £40 per week; N.H.I. over 600 per month; double-fronted shop, with electric light; living accommodation, with warehouse and dispensary; house could be let off; books are audited by Chartered Accountant, and yield good profits; business easily worked, and good stock; price, £1,050; freehold premises, £450. 80/36, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Retail and Dispensing Business in fashionable inland resort; well-fitted double-fronted shop, in good position; returns exceed £2,000 per annum; stock and fixtures about £1,500 at valuation; goodwill to be arranged. Applicants giving references can have every detail. 64/121, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business for Disposal in London; growing district; main road; returns, £900 at full prices; on lease; low rental; electric light; plenty of scope; has been neglected; price, £500. 81/32, Office of this Paper.

OWING to expiration of lease, an old-established Chemist, Photographic and Optical Business in centre of large, growing provincial town is for disposal. Offers wanted as a going concern, or for excellent stock and fixtures; full particulars given. 50/60, Office of this Paper.

TO CHEMISTS.—£600, or near offer, Cash Pharmacy; lock-up shop; every convenience; well stocked; situated in densely populated S.W. district; main road; only genuine buyer entertained; interview arranged, when fullest particulars will be given; straightforward dealing; intending purchasers have only one conclusion to arrive at; unquestionably the business centre. "Genuine," 82/17, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

PORTSMOUTH.—For Sale, Freehold Business Premises in heart of Commercial Road (principal thoroughfare). Apply Hall, Pain & Goldsmith, 57, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Commanding Premises; central position, High Street; lease for sale; immediate possession. Apply Podger & Davis, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

FOR Sale.—Valuable Freehold Property, with offices over, also warehouse, in the occupation of Chemist and Druggist, and situate in the best position in the town; frontage, 33 ft. Particulars, apply P. Waddington, Auctioneer, Mexborough.

AGENCIES.

SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

MANUFACTURERS anxious to obtain energetic and intelligent Representation in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia should communicate with us. We can place an excellent selling organisation at their disposal, and our experience in handling Proprietary Lines enables us to guarantee satisfactory results.

One of our Representatives is at present in London on a short visit, and all communications addressed to him c/o Messrs. Scholefield, Goodman & Sons, Ltd., 23 Lime Street, E.C.3, will receive his early attention.

ASSOCIATED PROPRIETARY AGENCIES, LTD.,
P.O. Box 4247, Johannesburg, S.A.

Manufacturers desire reputable and leading ENGLISH HOUSES TO HANDLE FIFTY PROPRIETARIES, keenly competitive.

Scottish and Irish representatives also desired

For terms, write

IONA LABORATORIES, LTD.
184a Stockport Road, Ardwick, Manchester

CHEMICAL Manufacturers introducing a Pure Medicinal Product under registered name to be well advertised, require Chemists' Wholesale Distributing Agents in U.K. and Ireland for different localities covered by applicant's sphere of influence. Applicants from first-class houses only will be considered. Write Box 434, Samson Clark & Co., Ltd., 57 Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES. — Continental and American Manufacturers please note. We have a first-class organisation covering the whole British Empire for the introduction of Medical Specialities to Doctors and Hospitals; highest references given; Toilet Preparations also entertained; correspondence in leading languages. Write, in confidence, to 64/102, Office of this Paper.

SUMMER Line wanted.—Toilet Manufacturer, with office, stores and sales organisation and 200 live accounts with wholesalers and retailers on Merseyside, is open to introduce one or two summer specialities for another reputable House on commission or reciprocal basis. Results guaranteed if goods and prices are "right." Fulllest references given and required. 76/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Commission Agents, travelling Wales, South-West England, North-East England, to carry first-class Malt Extract, plain and mixed with C.L.O. Write full particulars to Munton, Ltd., Bedford.

FOR SALE.

PLA TE Glass Mahogany Show Case; 4 ft. x 2 ft. by 3 ft. high, 2 plate-glass shelves inside, 18 inches and 10 inches wide respectively, glass top, 2 glass doors; perfect condition. What offers? Pearson, Chemist, Woolston, Southampton.

THORNTON-PICKARD Folding Plate Camera, postcard 4-pl. and 3½ in. x 2½ in. size, triple extension, detachable back screen, perpendicularity indicator, vertical and horizontal movement of front, Beck's fast symmetrical lens with Iris diaphragm mounted in solid brass, speeded roller shutter for I. & T., fixed or turntable, all solid mahogany, mounted in brass, 2 D.D. slides in mahogany, strong ash tripod, in case, £6 10s. Jones, Dryll, Ebenezer, Carnarvon.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

CHEMIST, with plenty of capital at command, is desirous of Purchasing good light Retail and Dispensing Business; turnover must not be less than £4,000 per annum; banker's reference given. 64/122, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST seeks small Business or Drug Stores with good opening for N.H.I.; Home Counties preferred. Please give full particulars in first letter, in strict confidence; cash waiting; would entertain Manership with view to succession. 80/28, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Business; Midlands preferred; £3,000 or over. Full particulars 81/39, Office of this Paper.

GOOD Chemist's or Drug Store; preferably with Wine Licence and Kodak Agency, but not essential if turnover and profits are satisfactory. State particulars, lease, living accommodation, garage (if any), and price; cash, £600 to £900 waiting. 81/9, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS wanted, neglected not objected to if in business quarter, with Optics or opening for same; living accommodation necessary, garden an advantage; London or near preferred, but not essential. Full particulars and price "Chemist," 55 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

PHARMACIST wishes to correspond with Chemist about retire or who is thinking of selling his Business; management with view to succession arranged; please give full particulars in first letter, in strict confidence; Midlands, Nott Derby, or East Coast preferred. Apply "Statim," 72/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a sound, established Business, with good living accommodation; country town in Midlands preferred; turnover about £2,500. Send fullest particulars, in confidence 80/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good-class Retail Chemist Business at one of the larger South Coast resorts, preferably in Southsea or Eastbourne, gross receipts £3,000 or £4,000 per annum. 81/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Business in good shopping village or country town neglected one not objected to if capable of extension; good house, with garden; South Midlands, Lincolnshire or Eastern Counties preferred; would consider vacant premises where good opening. Full particulars to 81/22, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

BARNES.—Junior or Improver wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail, with Photography. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and experience, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

BECKENHAM.—Assistant (male) wanted for nice class Family business. Kindly apply in writing, giving fullest particulars. 79/16, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Junior Assistant, male, with Photographic experience, for good middle-class cash trade. Apply stating salary required, previous experience, and when disengaged, to Izon, 86 High Street, Aston, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted shortly, able to take charge occasionally, used to quick Cash Retail, Dispensing (N.H.I.), and Photography; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; good references essential. Please give full particulars and enclose photo (to be returned). Vernon Thompson, Chemist Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

BLACKHEATH, S.E.—Capable Junior wanted at once, used to best-class trade; good Window-dresser, Salesman, and knowledge of Photography; gentlemanly and well educated reasonable hours. Full particulars to Bailey, Pharmacist, 42 St John's Park, Blackheath, S.E.3.

BRISTOL.—Qualified required immediately; full particulars in first letter, with recent photo; easy hours and duties moderate salary to commence; permanency; suit just qualified or active elderly man. "M.," 119 Bell Hill Road, St. George Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, qualified. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, salary, Army service, if any, etc., to Ferris & Co., Ltd., Union Street, Bristol.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Qualified Superintendent wanted at once as Cover in an old-established country business; single; indoors; not over 45; one desiring a permanency; comfortable home; good references essential. Apply, with photo, stating age, experience, and salary required, and when at liberty, to F. W. Fitch & Co., Ltd., Littleport.

CHICHESTER.—Good Junior (male) for light Retail Dispensing and Photographic Business. Apply, stating full particulars, to Sidney Bastow, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Chichester.

COLCHESTER.—Assistant required. Apply, stating age, experience, references and terms, Weddell, 105 High Street, Colchester.

DERBYSHIRE.—Qualified Assistant, male or female, wanted for a small town; state salary. A. J. Cash & Sons, Solicitors, Derby.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—A vacancy occurs for a Dispenser with the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification; ladies not eligible; commencing salary, £200 per annum. Apply by letter to the Pharmacist, stating age and experience.

HULL.—Kirtan & Son require at once Junior (male), about 22, of smart appearance and address, accustomed to high-class business; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Apply, full particulars and salary required, to above.

LANCASHIRE.—Qualified Manager required for Light Retail and Dispensing business in an industrial neighbourhood; liberal interest in the profits offered; state age and when at liberty. "Lancs," 79/170, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Qualified Cover required on August 1 for private Limited Company; duties nominal; easy hours. Reply, giving full particulars, including salary required, to 80/18, Office of this Paper.

WINDON.—Qualified Man required, about 35, for West-End Business; must have good experience and references. Apply, giving full particulars, with salary required, etc., to 82/25, Office of this Paper.

WINDON, E.C.—Junior Assistant (male) wanted for three months, from about June 1; outdoor; no Sunday duty. Apply Pollock & Co., 133 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

WINDON, E.—Qualified Assistant at once; 25 to 30; good all-round experience; hours, 8 to 8; alternate Sunday duty; manancy for the right man. W. Tate, 37 Roman Road, E.C.3.

WINDON, N.W.—Wanted, an Assistant (male), qualified or unqualified, for a good-class business; must be a good dispenser and thoroughly reliable. Apply, with full particulars experience, age, and salary required, 79/6, Office of this Paper.

WINDON, S.W.—Required, Male Dispenser, with Minor qualification, about 30 years of age; salary, 5 years' qualification, £5 per week; outdoors; hours of work, approximately 5 a.m. till 6 p.m., Saturdays till 1 o'clock. Write, giving full particulars, Box 951, Sells Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

WINDON, W.—Capable and energetic Male Assistant required for Counter and Dispensing; not over 30; unqualified; must be reliable and quick worker. Also a Lady Assistant for Dispensing and Counter occasionally. Apply, giving full particulars in first instance, to 81/37, Office of this Paper.

WINDON, W.I.—Experienced, reliable Dispenser, quick and smart Counterman; outdoors. Apply by letter in first instance, giving full particulars of age, height, experience and references, and enclose recent photo (returnable), Cofman's Pharmacy, 129 Baker Street, W.1.

WINDON, WEST.—Improver or Learner for good-class Dispensing and Retail Business in West End; moderate salary. Age and full particulars. 80/31, Office of this Paper.

WIDSTONE.—Wanted, young Qualified Gentleman to manage Branch; should be well up in Photography and Window-dressing; no Sunday duty; salary and commission. Please send particulars, in first instance, to Oliver & Crick, 70 Bank Street, Maidstone.

WINDCHESTER DISTRICT.—Wanted, qualified Manager, 25-35; must be first-class Salesman and Window-dresser; used to good-class quick Retail trade and N.H.I.; permanency for right man; full particulars and photo. 79/27, Office of this Paper.

WINDCHESTER DISTRICT.—Advertisers have opening for Sales Manager (qualified preferred), age 30-45; to manage business, of smart appearance and address; first-class window-dresser and inside display; a man of tact and initiative capable of still further developing a progressive Retail business with several branches; only experienced men need apply; particulars of experience, enclose copies of testimonials and photograph, and state salary required. 79/270, Office of this Paper.

WINDGATE.—Shortly, two competent Assistants, accustomed to first-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographics, mid-September. Kindly give, in first letter, details of former experience, age, height, salary required, married or single, and disengaged, and enclose returnable photograph, to D. T. Mans, 11 High Street.

WINDNANTWICH, CHESHIRE.—Qualified Locum required for one month from June 29 or July 6; no Sunday nor half-holiday; must be energetic. State age, experience, and salary. Apply, Chemist, Nantwich.

WINDLIVERPOOL.—Qualified Assistant (age about 30 preferred) for Family Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing, and Photographic business; must be reliable Dispenser, courteous and energetic Counterman, trustworthy, and competent to act as Working Manager when required; undeniable references essential; salary £5 weekly; bonus to satisfactory man considered. Apply, stating age, height, experience (enclose photo if possible), to 82/9, Office of this Paper.

WINDCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Assistant wanted (male) for good-class Business; Family and Dispensing; comfortable berth energetic man with suitable experience; if qualified, would consider view to succession; knowledge of Photography. Full particulars, including photo, 81/24, Office of this Paper.

WINDOUTHSEA.—Qualified Assistant (outdoor) wanted for the month of June in good-class Dispensing and Retail. Apply, with full particulars, Bell, Chemist, Southsea.

WINDUFFOLK Seaside Resort.—Junior Assistant wanted till October, with knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary required, in or out, names of last employers, and references with each. 82/3, Office of this Paper.

WINDURLEY.—For Light Country Retail, capable Assistant; reliable Dispenser, good Counterman, knowledge of Photography; no D. and P. Please state full particulars, age, and salary required (outdoor). 77/40, Office of this Paper.

WINDNORTH.—Energetic Manager (unqualified) wanted for Drug Stores (West of England). State terms and salary required. M. B., 79/39, Office of this Paper.

WINDPRENTICE or Improver wanted (male); good experience for young man in Dispensing and Counter work. State full particulars, with salary (outdoors), to Edward Jones, M.P.S., Chemist, 75 Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

WINDASSISTANT, qualified preferred, age 27-30, of good experience, for good-class country business. Apply, with full particulars, to C. Wass, Holbeach, Lincs.

WINDASSISTANT wanted (male), about 24, for 3 to 4 months. Apply, by letter, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to A. B. Higgs, Pharmacist-Optician, Horley, Surrey.

WINDASSISTANT, qualified, single, capable of being left in charge when necessary; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman, with knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required. 64/117, Office of this Paper.

WINDCAPABLE Assistant wanted at once, accustomed to first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; must be an experienced Dispenser and possess good references. Apply, with full particulars of positions held, also age, height, and salary required, to H. J. Perrett, 90 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

WINDCHEMIST, Qualified, for Agricultural business in mid-Wales; must be energetic, good appearance, single, Welsh-speaking, age 30 to 35. Wages and references to 64/112, Office of this Paper.

WINDDISPENSER, qualified (male), accustomed to Hospital Dispensing, required as Locum Tenens from June 15 till September 25 inclusive. Apply, stating age, experience, and enclosing copies of references, to the Pharmacist, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.6.

WINDDISPENSER, male or female, qualified, for N.H.I. Dispensing only; hours, 9 to 6, Saturdays 9 to 1; no Sundays; terms moderate. Write all particulars to 82/16, Office of this Paper.

WINDELDERLY, Qualified, required for light duties; permanency to a steady man. State salary required and when at liberty. "E. Q.", 79/17, Office of this Paper.

WINDIMMEDIATELY.—Young, energetic, qualified, man or woman, capable, manage village branch; accustomed to mixed country business. Full particulars of experience and references. Croft, Pharmacist, Tibshelf, Derbyshire.

WINDIMPROVER or Qualified Junior of good address wanted immediately for light retail business with Photography. Please give full particulars and salary required (indoors). Sadler, Chemist-Optician, 6 Holloway Street, Minehead, Som.

WINDIMPROVER wanted for middle-class Retail, Dispensing and Photographic business; facilities may be arranged for studies. Apply, with full particulars to R. Tomlinson, 126 Albert Road, Widnes.

WINDJUNIOR or Improver wanted; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman; experience with Window-dressing an asset. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, etc., to Dean & Holt, Chemists, 78 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

WINDJUNIOR Assistant (at once); accustomed to good-class business; indoors, comfortable. Particulars, photo, and salary required, when at liberty, to A. Thresh, Buxton, Derbyshire.

WINDJUNIOR Assistant who has had experience in good-class Retail business. Righton, Chemist, Southport.

WINDLADY Dispenser; quick, accurate. Apply, with full particulars, stating age, experience, qualification and wages required (photo, if possible), Edgar Jones, 94 Preston Drive, Brighton.

WINDLADY; Minor qualification; Locum; May 18 to July 6. Boon, Chemist, Wallsend.

WINDLOCUM for second fortnight August; Junior kept; give full particulars in first letter, references and salary required; abstainer preferred; may also be required for branch; interview if near. Vincent Shaw, 92 Packington Street, Islington, N.1.

WINDLOCUM for first two weeks July; must be fully qualified to take control of progressive Pharmacy; Prescriptions and Counter trade. Write, stating qualifications and salary required, to E. Morton Turner, M.P.S., 101a High Street, Mortlake, S.W.14.

WINDLOCUM (lady), qualified, to take charge for one week from July 27 to August 2 inclusive. Apply, with particulars as to salary, etc., for indoors or outdoor; comfortable home. Neill's Drug Stores, Ltd., 163 Ripple Road, Barking.

WINDMANAGER, qualified, required with good West-End experience, for high-class Family and Dispensing Business in N.W. district; salary and prospects good. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 64/124, Office of this Paper.

WINDMR. S. A. SHEARD, "The Rexall Chemist," Morley, requires qualified man as Senior; well up in N.H.I. and Counter work; permanent and progressive post to right man. Photo (if possible) and full particulars in first letter.

WINDQUALIFIED Assistant, with experience of quick Store methods, as First Counter Salesman; 48-hour week. State full particulars and salary required (letters only) to Mr. Hirst, F.C.S., Bolton Co-operative Society, Ltd., 39 and 41 Market Street, Bolton, Lancs.

WINDQUALIFIED Assistant for mixed Village business; no heavy trade; short hours; no Sunday duty; state when at liberty, salary, and references; letters not answered in 3 days respectfully declined. The Pharmacy, Theale, Nr. Reading, Berks.

QUALIFIED Locum wanted from July 13 to 25 inclusive. Particulars to J. K. Bowes, 111 Town Lane, Dukinfield.

QUALIFIED Manager required immediately for good-class Family Business in London district. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 64/125, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (lady or gentleman) for N.H.I. and Counter work. State salary and full particulars to Mellins, M.P.S., 59 Gt. Garden Street, E.1.

QUALIFIED Assistant, age about 30, required soon as possible for Branch Business; good Counterman and Window-dresser and thoroughly reliable. Please send full particulars and photo, if possible. Lester, Chemist, Canterbury.

QUALIFIED Chemist to act as Assistant Manager to a large Retail Chemist and Druggists' business. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 64/115, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, male or female, required to act as Superintendent of a small Dispensing Department; partially disabled or elderly person would do; light duties and short hours, and no counter work if desired; reasonable salary paid for work undertaken; in or outdoors. Please apply, with full particulars, stating salary required, to Lea Mayreen, Swanage Road, Southend-on-Sea.

QUALIFIED lady Assistant (Minor); Light Retail and Dispensing; Midlands. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, with references, to "Veritas," 82/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager required by H. E. Belsher for Walsall. Only applicants who give full particulars as to age, height, experience, if married and family, photo (returnable), salary required (rooms provided on premises), and when disengaged will be considered. Address replies to Belsher, Dun Esk, Teignmouth.

QUALIFIED Assistant; small company; very comfortable position; permanency if suitable. Apply, in first instance, by letter, giving full particulars, age, wage required, when at liberty, references, etc., C. Donnelly, 230 Halliwell Road, Bolton.

QUALIFIED Manager required for Branch Shop; suitable berth for man recently passed; must be accurate Dispenser. Apply, with references, to Macarthy's, Chemists, Romford.

QUALIFIED Assistant (male); well trained; good-class Dispensing experience; highest references essential; quick, accurate N.H.I. Dispenser; smart Window-dresser and Counterman; progressive salary according to results. Full particulars, age, height, references, salary. H. Critchlow, Chemist, 161 Monument Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Manager required, with Optical experience; salary and commission. Full particulars as to experience, references, etc., 64/123, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE Junior, unqualified, male Assistant; outdoors; good Stock-keeper, Counterman and Window-dresser; good references essential. Full particulars, with photo if possible (to be returned), to Weston, Chemist, Ramsgate.

UNQUALIFIED Managing Assistant required for middle-class seaside business; small living accommodation; permanency if good results are shown; references must be first-class; capable of taking entire control; good Window-dresser. State salary and full particulars. No reply, please consider suited. 80/21, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; good Dispenser and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography; good salary and commission. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to 64/126, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, at once, for three weeks or more; good salary. Apply in person if possible, Mitchell, Grays, Essex.

WANTED, unqualified Junior Assistant for good high-class Dispensing business; age 25-30. Reply, stating references, salary and all particulars, to Allen & Lloyd, Ltd., 21 Station Road, Aldershot.

WANTED (immediately), Qualified Manager for Branch in working-class district; young man with knowledge of Photographic and Optical trades preferred. Apply, with full particulars of experience, etc., to W. Shakespear, 403 Bordesley Green, Birmingham.

WANTED, for several weeks, unqualified Assistant capable of taking charge of mixed working-class business with N.H.I.; outdoors; willing worker required; hours 8.30 to 8 p.m., no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, stating wage, references, and when disengaged, to Arthur Taylor, Chemist, 204 Bolton Road, Blackburn.

WANTED, an unqualified Assistant; must have had a good and varied experience in Dispensing and Counter work, with some Photography; single; age not under 27 or 28; outdoor. Kindly give all particulars, with addresses of references. 82/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Chemist, holding Optical Diploma, to take charge of new branch; accurate Dispenser and knowledge of Photography essential. Experience and salary required to 82/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant, gentleman, qualified, accustomed to good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply with all usual particulars, to J. H. Scott, Ltd., Chelmsford, Ilfracombe.

WANTED, immediately, smart, experienced, unqualified Junior Assistant, age 20 to 25 (male), energetic, steady, and reliable, for season; knowledge of Photography; state salary. Apply Gale, Chemist, Selsey-on-Sea, Sussex.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, used to good-class business; good Photographic Salesman essential; outdoors; high references. Carpenter, M.P.S., 458 London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

WANTED, qualified Assistant as Manager; good Sale and accurate Dispenser; Photographic knowledge an advantage; no Sunday work. Reply, stating references and salary required, G., 40 Bellenden Road, Peckham, S.E.

WANTED, reliable Man, qualified or otherwise, to manage Drug Stores in the East of London; £2 10s. house light found; or would sell £500; well stocked and fitted; £20; could do more; splendid opening for qualified man N.H.I.; no opposition; genuine. 80/25, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, unqualified Junior Assistant for Counter. State age, height, experience and salary required. Wands, 12 Haymarket, Leicester.

YOUNG Qualified wanted soon for Branch in working-class district of Lancashire industrial town. Give particulars of age, height, references and wage required in first letter. Unanswered in four days respectfully declined. 80/38, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady Dispenser (Hall Certificate), with some Counter experience, required for good-class suburban business; salary and commission. Apply by letter to 64/127, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.—A very capable Outside Salesman, one used to calling on Hairdressers; good pay, commission and prospects to the right man. Apply by letter in first instance, stating full particulars of experience, etc., to Scalpo, 32 Marlborough Road, Tuebrook, Liverpool.

BOOKKEEPER required for a large Wholesale and Retail Company; must have had good experience and a thorough knowledge of accounts; permanency and progressive position. Apply, stating salary required, with detailed references, 64/111, Office of this Paper.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.—Experienced Tablet Maker required, preferably with knowledge of manufacture of Lozenges; experience in the making of Pastilles would be an advantage; state age, salary expected, and experience; within 15 minutes from works at reasonable rental. 82/2, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Representative, with live connection, wanted for the West of England and South Wales, by well-known London House, specialising in Pills, Tablets, Toilets, etc., on commission basis. Applications, giving full particulars, will be treated in strictest confidence. 64/120, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME.—Resident Representative, travelling Lancashire, calling upon Retail Chemists, and wishing to take up a further commission which will not clash with lines already handled, should communicate with Advertiser, giving all particulars as to present Agencies, ground covered, commission, etc., to "M. L.," 64/119 Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES to call upon Hairdressers, Chemists and Department Stores with a full range of Toilet Specimens of first-class quality and style; commission basis; ground in Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, part of Durham. 82/5, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, qualified Pharmaceutical Chemist, with sound knowledge of Emulsions, for position as Factory Manager in London. Apply, 64/118, Office of this Paper.

TWO Representatives for London House with a good connection amongst Chemists, Stores, etc.; one for London and for Northern towns and Scotland; good commission to enable salesmen already representing another house. "H.," 64/4, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

INDIA.—Representative, single, abstainer, wanted by firm of Manufacturing Chemists to travel in India and the sound Pharmaceutical training essential; qualification preferred from candidates with previous experience in East of special interest, but this is not essential; interview will be arranged to meet candidate's convenience. Apply, with particulars of age, previous experience, salary required, enclosing photograph if possible (to be returned), to 64/117, Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—Qualified Assistant wanted; unmarried; salary Rs. 100 month, with annual increments, passages paid; 4 years' agreement. Apply "E.H.S.," 64/113, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

"THE BEST—BAR NONE."

Following has been sent to-day (7/5/25) by a chemist's

through the "C. & D." I got this temporary post here—not to on scores of other posts I could have gone to. It was hard to pick it. I have found your journal the best advertising medium in the whole profession—BAR NONE. H. L. J./42.

PABLE and fully experienced Qualified Man; disengaged; permanency or locum; excellent references. t." 10 Godwin Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

ALIFIED man, 35, single, of varied experience, seeks agement; small town preferred; outdoors; reasonable. Office of this Paper.

TANT, unqualified, married, requires post, with view to nancy, in good-class Pharmacy; age 26; height 5 ft. 2 years' experience, 4 in London. Apply M. H. Barnes, a., Woodmansterne Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

TANT; capable of taking charge; nearly 10 years' erience, provinces and West End; age 27; married; d preferred. "Chemist," 15 Bonchurch Road, Ladbroke V.10.

TANT, unqualified (21½, height 5 ft. 7 in.), disengaged e to September inclusive, previous to going to College, post (Devon preferred); quick and accurate Dispenser; Photographic experience; highest references. Punter, Grove Crescent, Teignmouth, S. Devon.

TANT, good experience and references, conscientious, ires permanency; town or country; disengaged. Feather- olme-Eden Vicarage, Wetheral, Carlisle.

TANT; unqualified, Locum or permanency; good Sales- n; good references; 20 years' experience. "Senior," c/o loorhouse, M.P.S., Warbreck Road, Blackpool.

TANT, lady (25), desires Locum posts; 6 years' experi- e Counter work and Light Dispensing. "Rex," yd Road, Forest Hill.

Dispenser, in London district; part time or whole time; ified. 81/1, Office of this Paper.

NEMOUTH. — Young lady (doctor's sister) seeks prenticeship; 7 months' shop experience; perfect French man; salary required. P.C.B. 75/9, Office of this Paper.

CH Manager; qualified; experienced; would entertain v to succession. 81/41, Office of this Paper.

HTON (or near).—Competent, experienced Assistant; ch-class Dispensing and Retail; tall; smart appearance. 70 Queen's Park Road, Brighton.

IST-OPTICIAN, qualified, seeks post as Manager; able, reliable man with all-round experience; highest e. 80/37, Office of this Paper.

ENSER, Irish qualification, thoroughly reliable, first- s West-End experience, desires permanent position; hard neat and quick; good references. 79/38, Office of this

RLY, qualified, single, experienced Dispenser, N.H.I., ver; disengaged end May; Lancs. or Yorks. "Chemist," ress Street, Bolton.

RIENCED Assistant, wide and varied, desires perman- y; thoroughly well up all branches; accustomed to man- ddle-aged, smart, active, good Counterman, Salesman; ged shortly; reliable; best references; unqualified. 70/10, f this Paper.

AN Chemist wants situation in London; one year agement; first-class references. Pettolei, Piazza San i, Milano.

N, energetic, qualified lady seeks position; West of ngland preferred; reliable Dispenser, good Saleswoman, owledge of Photography; excellent references. Fowles, Road, Linslade, Bucks.

(young), eight years' London experience, Counter, good ndow-dresser, desires permanency, City or West End. fice of this Paper.

, Minor, 22, high-class and all-round experience, capable, retic, good address, requires post immediately in or near ham. "Chemist," 16 The Limes, Osborn Road, Spark- Birmingham.

Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall), 3 years' experience, uires post, London or Kent. Grant, Halfway Street,

Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall), 23, desires post, Doctor Chemist; in or near London preferred; 4 years' experi- excellent testimonials; could drive car. Levis, Outwell , Wisbech.

LADY Assistant (Hall) desires post with Pharmacist; experi- enced, Hospital, Doctors and Retail (English and Con- tinental); fluent French; free May 12. Wilkinson, 115 Priory Road, N.8.

LADY Dispenser, experienced (Hall), desires post, Doctor or Chemist; Locum or permanent; Book-keeping, etc. 12 Liverpool Terrace, Worthing, Sussex.

LADY (Hall), taking Minor, desires Dispensing, Saturdays and Sundays, preferably S.W. or S.E. Apply "B. O.," 80/33, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS OR DISTRICT.—Lady Dispenser, qualified, desires change; 7 years' experience in Dispensing; excellent refer- ences. H. Smith, 86 Micklegate, York.

LOCUM; unqualified; 25; experienced; anywhere; interview in London; i.ee July 13 to August 1 and August 24 to September 12. Smith, 14 Shawfield Street, Chelsea.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged May 25 to June 2. Muriel Price, c/o Mr. Orrell, Pharmacist, High Street, Rushden, Northants.

LOCUM; Midlands only; 50; qualified; reliable and trust- worthy. 81/400, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; 35; long experience; excellent references; free May 25. C/o Gregory, Chemist, Aldeburgh.

LOCUM; qualified; competent; reliable; disengaged June 6 until July 18, also September. "Pharmacist," 57 Brown Road, Walthamstow, Essex.

LOCUM, qualified, open (Whit week); Manchester district. 81/34, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Branch Manager; qualified; free now; reliable; experienced. Apply 81/23, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; Assistant; Registered Dispenser; 40; 22 years' experi- ence; formerly Branch Manager. "W.," 117 Lancaster Street, London, S.E.1.

LOCUM; qualified Chemist; all-round experience (including Institution and rapid N.H.I.); disengaged May 30 till June 15, June 28 till July 20. "Pharmacist," 3 Rectory Road, Stoke Newington, N.

LOCUM, 48; thoroughly competent; reliable; only vacant dates, May 28 to June 7, July 12 to 25; town or country; highest credentials. "Chemicus," 165 Brecknock Road, N.19.

LOCUM; unqualified; Counter, Dispensing, Photography, etc.; 15 years own business; now booking dates. Apply "J. H. W.," 7 Lainsion Street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

MANAGER; qualified, experienced, energetic, capable and trustworthy. 81/4, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., Scot; good experience; £5 weekly; view to succes- sion considered; disengaged. 79/12, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Dispensing by experienced man; Hall qualifica- tion. "K.," 52 North Street, Clapham, S.W.4.

PHARMACIST, many years manager, desires change; reason, more scope for energy and ability required; wide Dispens- ing experience; expert Photographer and Window-dresser; inter- view London; free month's notice. "Reliable," 81/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (23), energetic, abstainer, desires post in good Family and dispensing business; East Yorks. or Lincs. preferred. State salary and usual particulars. 79/37, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 29; tall; energetic, trustworthy, obliging; London, provincial experience; highest references; abstainer; married. R. Siddall, "Eversley," Horseshoe Road, Pangbourne.

QUALIFIED; 26; 6 ft.; married; as Manager or Assistant with progressive Firm; proficient sales and display man; thorough knowledge Photography; showing substantial increase in turnover at present position; City or West End preferred; salary £5, or arrangement with commission. 82/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 22, desires permanent position, Manager or Assistant, with view to Managership. Clough, 4 Vernon Street, Nelson.

QUALIFIED elderly Locum; reliable; terms moderate; best references. For dates apply J. Allen, 17 Prince's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

RELIABLE Assistant; good Dispenser; high-class experience; 10 years in old family business; age 30; free June 8; London, S.W., preferred. "S.," 31 Clarence Road, Teddington.

SEASON Assistant; single; unqualified; tall; 22 years' experi- ence; Counter, Photography, Dispensing; disengaged. 79/8, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; age 35; single; 20 years' experi- ence; Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing and Photography; 14 years last place; able to take charge; disengaged. Derriman, 60 Brookfield Road, Fratton, Portsmouth.

UNQUALIFIED, tall, desires post as Locum from July 13 or all August; 8 years' experience; used to country trade. Sturgeon, 1 St. John's Villas, Oaken Lane, Claygate, Surrey.

UNQUALIFIED; 28 years' London and suburban experience (all round); single; sound references. "Chemicus," 56 Norroy Road, Putney, S.W.15.

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UNQUALIFIED; whole or part time; Counter, N.H.I.; disengaged. "Advertiser," 117 Munster Road, S.W.6.

UNQUALIFIED, 37; Locum or permanency; London preferred, not essential; all-round experience, including West-End; Photography; abstainer; good references; disengaged June 6. "J. T.," 14 Milton Road, Swindon.

WHOLESALE.

A CHANCE WANTED.—Advertiser, age 26, 10 years' best Retail, seeks position as Representative to good Drug, Sundries or Specialty House; Yorkshire, Lancashire, Midlands, or local; resident, Sheffield; would work hard for good house; abstainer; good references; disengaged June 1. 78/7, Office of this Paper.

CITY Merchant, Drugs, Herbs, Chemicals, etc., wanting to live abroad, or country, desires responsible position with Manufacturing House; first-class buying connection actual growers and manufacturers; fully experienced in taking complete control of staff and business. "O. E. A.," 82/31, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED, 23, unqualified, desires post in Wholesale; good Retail knowledge; would travel. 82/27, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 42, desires engagement, responsible position; first-class Retail and Wholesale experience (25 years); late Wholesale Manager; formerly Buyer for large Wholesale Chemists; excellent knowledge commercial routine. Apply 80/17, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, open for re-engagement; many years' first-class experience; Medical and Chemists; excellent references; guarantee policy. 78/33, Office of this Paper.

SITUATION as Works Stock-keeper or Store Ledger Clerk; Chemical or Drug. "J. F.," 109 Kidd Street, Woolwich, S.E.

SUPER Salesman, just completed 15 years' engagement with last Firm, calling on Wholesale and Retail Chemists, Hair-dressers, Grocers, Stores, wishes to represent first-class House on salary, expenses, commission; references and satisfactory reasons for making change. 79/14, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Young Man (21), knowledge of Chemists in and around London, requires post with genuine Firm. Write "W.," 3 Scarborough Road, Stroud Green, N.4.

TRAVELLER, 38; retail connection (late own business); Sundries, Drugs, Perfumery; genial personality; keen, alert and determined salesman. "Progress," 64/116, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, Qualified Chemist requires position as Traveller, Midlands preferred. Clifton, 112 Birrell Road, Sharncliffe, Nottingham.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

QUALIFIED, 25, 8 years' experience, Assistant and Manager, seeks position abroad. 73/55, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Stock and Share Brokers, Munster Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E.3. Estab. 1898. Telephone: 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale, free of mission (subject)—450 Allen & Hanbury "A" 6%, 20s. 7½d.; 250 Amalgamated Dental 5½% Pfs., 18s. 6d.; Dental Mfg., 6s. 7½d.; 400 Heppells 7% Pfs., 21s. 4½d.; Idris 6%, "A" Pfs., 16s. Wanted (subject)—150 Allen & Hanbury "C" Pfs., 19s. 3d.; 250 Apollinaris £1 Ord., 8s. 250 Lever 7% Pfs., 20s. 10½d.; 100 Lewis & Burrows 19s.; 50 Parkes' Chemists Ord., 16s. 9d.; £5,000 Idris £61%; 100 Wright Layman & Umney Pfs., 19s. 3d.

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MAHOGANY Wall Cases, 10 ft. and 8 ft. long, 8 ft. high; Glass Case Front Counters, 10 ft. and 8 ft. long, 6 ft. high; Glass Case Front Counters, 6 ft. high, 2 23 in.; 3 Plate-glass Shelves; 4 ft. Nest Counter Drawers; 23 in. high; low prices. GEORGE COOK, Shopfitter, 29 Maccl Street, City Road, E.C.1.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & Co., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.2.

£144. SET of complete mahogany Shop Fittings, 7 ft. long, 8 ft. high; some Dispensing Screen, 7 ft Wall Case, Counter with cases in front, plate-glass Counter Case, two of Counter Drawers, 12 ft. Drug Fitting, Perfume Case, Desk, all-glass Counter; can easily be adapted. PHILIP JOSEPH & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

GRANDNER'S Sifter and Mixer, size E, Nelloco Universal Grinder and Sifter, Double Whisk Machine, also 1 Blade Mixer; all in perfect condition. 81/3, Office of this Paper.

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SECOND-HAND, good condition, 2 and 5-grain Pill Mould, 15-gr. Suppository Mould, Personal Weighing Machine, sound condition. Full particulars and prices to E. C. The Rexall Pharmacy, Pottton, Beds.

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